The Centre Reporter.

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The South....

AS SEEN BY MR. JOHN D. MEYER.

Part 2.

I reached Columbia on a day which was like one of our May days. None of the people wore overcoats, the doors were all open, and many were sitting on their porches. This city is an interesting one from the fact that it is the capital of the first state to secede from the Union, and was directly in the path of Sherman's march. It was burned at the time of that march and it was from this fact alone almost that I heard any complaint whatever concerning the ravages of the war. The city however has made wonderful progress since that time and now stands among the first of its size of inland towns of the South. Being situated in the centre of a fertile cotton district, cotton mills which give employment to thousands of hands are being built. It is here that the great Olympia mill is. This is one of the largest cotton mills in the United States. The machinery is all run by electricity and everything is built upon the latest improved methods. The company has built homes for all its hands, has its own schools, churches, fire department and water supply.

Here are also several phosphate works which daily makes many tons of fertilizer. The state asylum, penitentiary and state dispensary are located here. In South Carolina the dispensory law is in vogue. No saloons or bar-rooms are to be found but instead each city or district has its dispensory where whiskey, beer or wine can be bought only in bottles sealed by the state government. The dispenser, or bar-tender, as we might call him, is appointed by the state, and the profits, after paying the state the cost of the goods, goes to the school fund of each district. This law seems to work very well and does away to a certain extent with the evil of treating. It is no unusual sight however to see two or three colored people, or that many whites, behind some building or in some alley drinking from a pint bottle of fifteen or twenty cent whiskey. But during the time I was South I saw not more than ten or twelve intoxicated men.

I found the Southern cities in a prosperous and flourishing condition, greatly due, I think, to the investment in manufacturing establishments by Northern capitalists. The South needs badly the Northern money to bring out possibilities of which she is able. The farming region or rather the farmers are not as active as they should be and for that reason the country is slow in developing. Of course they lost nearly everything by the war but talking about their losses will not make the country.

I went out into the country and by observation and inquiry I soon learned that the farmer of that country is satisfied with very little. Our poorest farmer may well consider himself rich as compared with the average farmer of the South. On becoming acquainted with a certain farmer I asked him about the amount of grain and cotton he raised and the number of acres in his farm; he told me that he had only a small farm as it consisted of only five hundred and thirty-five acres, which to me seemed rather large. I then asked him how many horses he used to cultivate this land and he said one mule did his work, and that he had three head of cattle; in apology he said he thought he would raise more cattle next year. When they plant their crops they go over the farm to find the clear spots, which require no effort to cultivate, and here, no matter how small, they put their crops. Probably in a farm of the size of which I have spoken you will not find one patch over three or four acres in size. No effort is made to get the soil in a state of cultivation. The farming implements, harness, etc., show that the farmers are not as progressive as they might be. Not many horses are used but the mule does the work.

It is no unusual sight in the South to see an old mule hitched to an excuse for a wagon coming into the city to market, bringing a little load of wood, —about the principal thing they bring to market. I saw scores of teams on which ropes were used for lines. In one instance I saw a colored man driving his mule, using a piece of rope for one line and a piece of wire for the other. Quite a good many oxen are used, and the sight of an ox being driven in a buggy for a pleasure drive was, of course very strange to me but to the people there it called forth no comment whatever. A great many carts (the same as our dump-carts) are used in the cities. I saw several of this kind which were used for delivering milk and bread. It is very interesting to meet the people of the country; their ways of living and manner of talking is very different from ours On being asked where I lived I would tell the inquirer in Pennsylvania, and the next question nearly always was about Philadelphia. They seem to associate the whole of Pennsylvania with Philadelphia.

The reputation for hospitality of the Southern people is certainly well deserved. They are hospitable to a fault no matter where a person is from, the north or any other part of the country. The cooking there differs very materially from ours, and it takes one several days at least to become accustomed to the food as prepared by their methods Hominy, rice, corn and bacon in substance form the foundation of their meals. They eat breakfast generally between half-past seven and nine o'clock, dinner from half-past one to three, and supper from seven to eight.

Christmas is celebrated there by the blowing of horns and the shooting of fire-crackers. Christmas eve and all day Christmas reminded me very much of our Fourth of July. This celebration is engaged in by the old as well as the young. To me it seemed that a great part of the real meaning of the day is lost in the noise and excitement which takes place. The holly and mistletoe are used for decorating on this occasion. The holly grows there very abundantly as does the mistletoe and great amounts of either may be bought for very little from the colored boys who gather it.

The people of the South no longer, I believe, feel any resentment toward the people of the North. In conversation I learned that they felt something would have been necessary later on, to have been done with the slaves as they increased too rapidly in numbers to have been held just as they were. The The old slaves and the children of them are very polite and respectful to the white people but the younger element of colored persons is becoming more impudent and are beginning to feel they are the equal of the whites in every particular and in many instances that they are better. Their being so great in number, in many places in the majority, may yet cause serious trouble in our country.

There is no doubt of it, the white people must always be in control if our country is to remain in the high position it now is. We do not here fully realize what our Southern neighbors have to contend with, and the full development of the country and the settlement of any troubles that may arise out of the race-problem is enjoined upon us to a greater extent than we may now think.

The people there are making great efforts to advance; in their schools they have made great advancement, and it is surprising to know the number of smaller institutions of learning and colleges they have. This fact alone will help to bring that country to its deserved position with the other parts of our country.

LOCALS.

There is talk of starting a bank in Milroy.

Elmer Heutz, of near Linden Hall, bought out the butchering establishment of Wm. Meyer, at Millheim.

Two inches of snow fell Tuesday, ending in a rain the following night. Wednesday morning another snow set in.

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Oak Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Peters spent Tuesday at Bellefonte.

Ross Gregory, of huntingdon county, shipped a car load of sheep last Thursday morning.

Prof. Yearick, John F. Krape, of Aaronsburg; Victor Brungart, Centre Hall, and Harry Walker, of Pine Grove Mills, visited at the home of E. Smith last week.

Edward Durst, of Centre Hall, visited at the home of Robert Tressler on Sunday.

Grace Barnhart, who fell on the ice several weeks ago is slowly recovering.

Peter I Ishler, of Boalsburg, boarded the train Monday morning for Virginia.

The Odd Fellows of Lemont will hold their annual banquet on Friday evening, 24th.

In Tow Jan. 24.

Photographer W. W. Smith will be in town Friday next.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Sale notes will be due shortly.

The Republican primaries will be held Friday evening, 24th.

The State College Times says R M. Foster will be a candidate for the Legislature.

You will find Prof. John D Meyers article on the south, in this issue, of great interest.

Mrs. C. H. Murray Friday went to her home in Reading where she will remain for a short time.

J. S. Strunk, of near Potters Mills, is reported as leaving Penns Valley and will move to the Wm Dale farm at Pleasant Gap.

Read the inside pages of the Reporter. You will find there all the principal happenings of the week in the state and elsewhere.

Hon. J. T. McCormick purchased a house and lot in State College for $2300 and will move there shortly. He sold his farm stock and implements to M. P. Corl

Miss Anna McCoy, daughter of Frank McCoy, of Bellefonte, returned to her home at Bellefonte recently. She had been seriously ill at Bryn Mawr, where she attended school.

J. B. Spangler, of Tusseyville, was one of the Monday callers at this office. Mr. Spangler is one of the good, straight south side Democrats, and a man whose word is never disputed.

Samuel K. Emerick, of Fleming, this county, was in town for the past week, paying a visit to his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Emerick, and brothers. Mr. Emerick was an old school teacher, but at present is engaged in farming.

Wm. F. Osman, Grant City, Missouri, is the successor of the firm of Osman & Okey, abstracters and loan brokers. Mr. Osman claims Centre Hall as his old home town, although he has been in Missouri for many years, and has risen in prominence, politically and otherwise.

A missionary social will be held at the home of Miss Janet McFarlane, of Boalsburg, on the evening of 31st inst. Miss McFarlane will show her friends her missionary tree, and is preparing other entertainment. A pleasant time is promised; an offering of ten cents will be taken at the door.

Jolly M. M. Condo and Isaac Shawver, both of this place, were callers the other evening.. The latter will on April 1st assume charge of the Old Fort Hotel, which hostelry he conducted a few years ago. Mr. Shawver has had considerable hotel experience, and likes the business.

Much has been written by agriculturalists lately condemning the use of South Carolina rock phosphate to the exclusion of all other phosphates. It is advocated that phosphates containing ammonia and potash, while their first cost is higher, in the end are much cheaper. The suggestion is worth noting.

Arthur E. Kerlin, of Centre Hall, is doing a nice business in shipping of "hen fruit." Mr. Kerlin supplies a number of first class hotels in Central Pennsylvania with the product of the hen, and has held their trade for years past on account of the quality of eggs he handles and the promptness with which shipments are made.

Elmer McClellan announces sale of live stock and farm implements for March 4, on the McClellan homestead near Tusseyville. Mr. McClellan is casting about for a home of his own of less acres than the old place on which he now lives. Harry McClellan, who at present lives on the Mrs. Colyer farm at Colyer, will move to the McClellan farm.

Perry Luse, is proud of the position as manager of the E. M. Huyett farm west of town. A hennery will be one of the features on that farm, the Silver-laced Wyandottes having been selected as the breed. He is feeding some thirty head of young cattle, and next spring an immense manure shed will be erected, and fitted with racks etc., to accommodate a much larger number of cattle than are at present being fed.

The Freeport, Ill., Bulletin says: Dr. J. B. Leitzell, who moved from Orangeville to Belvidere about a year ago, has, after taking a rest of a few months opened an office for the practice of his profession. The doctor is a graduate of one of the leading medical colleges of the east and has practiced his profession very successfully for half a century or more. Although he is quite well fixed in life and could retire, he feels that it would be easier to "wear out than rust out," and has therefore concluded to open an office. His many friends in this county will wish him the abundant success which he deserves.

DEATH'S COLD HAND.

CITIZENS WHO HAVE PASSED TO THE BEYOND.

HON. W. K. ALEXANDER.

The Alexander and Keller families, which form an important part of the citizens of Penns Valley, were saddened Sunday morning by the announcement of the death of Hon. W. K Alexander, of Millheim, which took place during the early Sunday morning hours. His death was entirely unlooked for, although those intimately acquainted with him were not surprised to hear that his death occurred in the way it did—suddenly and from an affection of the heart.

The deceased was a son of Amos Alexander, and was born on the Van Triese farm, two and one-half miles west of Tusseyville, May 10, 1840, making his age almost sixty-two years.

About 1862 he was married to Miss Sallie Mouck, daughter of Jesse Mouck, of Millheim. Two children were born to them—one died in infancy, the other at the age of thirteen. The widow survives.

Dr. J. F. Alexander, of Centre Hall; A. Reed Alexander, Buffalo, Missouri; Christ Alexander, formerly of Millheim, are brothers; and Miss Kate Alexander of California, is a sister of the deceased. One sister, Miss Maggie, died in 1889.

Mr. Alexander in 1876, was elected over H. C. Campbell, Republican, to the Legislature, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Simon P. Wolf, of this place, who died before taking the oath of office. He succeeded himself for a second term. Mr. Alexander was always a staunch Democrat, and was recognized by that party in local affairs.

Interment took place in Millheim Wednesday morning.

THOMAS TIBBENS.

Thomas Tibbens, an old and highly respected citizen of Houserville, College township, died at his home in that place Monday morning at 3 o'clock of infirmities incident to old age. He had been an invalid for over six years He was ninety-two years old. He was a retired farmer and quite an influential citizen. Surviving him are two sons and several daughters. The sons are County Auditor William H. Tibbens, of College township, and James Tibbens, of Clearfield.

JAMES PRICE.

James Price died at his home in Boalsburg Thursday of last week, at the age of eighty-six years. Interment took place Sunday forenoon, at Boalsburg, Rev. Leisher, of the Lutheran church, his pastor, officiating.

The deceased was a life-long resident of Boalsburg, and was of Welsh descent. During his younger days he followed the trade of plastering, but for a number of years he conducted a small candy and cigar store. He was a familiar figure about town and friendly to all.

The wife of the deceased and his only daughter, Mrs. Agnes Condo, are dead. Since the death of his wife the deceased had his home with his son-in-law, J. I. Condo.

The cause of his death was paralysis, coupled with infirmities due to old age.

J. WILLIAM SMITH.

J. William Smith, whose illness was mentioned last week in these columns, succumbed to the ravages of consumption Monday night at twelve o'clock. He had been ill since last fall, but only took his bed about two weeks ago. There was no hope entertained for his recovery for the past two weeks. The interment took place this, Thursday, forenoon, at Sprucetown cemetery, Rev. J. M. Rearick, of the Lutheran church, officiating, the deceased having connected himself with that church recently. Dr. Schuyler assisted at the funeral.

The deceased leaves a wife and seven children, the oldest of which is between twelve and thirteen years of age. His wife previous to her marriage was Miss Hattie Bitner, daughter of Samuel Bitner.

Mr. Smith was the son of Adam Smith, deceased, of Centre Hill, and is survived by his mother and the following brothers and sisters: (Anna) Mrs. M. W. Smith, Emporium, Kansas; Miss Emma, at the same place; Robert M., Centre Hill; (Gertrude) Mrs. Edward Bowersox, at home; Miss Jennie, Bellevue, Ohio; George W., Miss Florence A., Lloyd R, and Miss Lida, at home.

The deceased was a tanner by trade and for a number of years conducted the Potters Mills' tannery.

Arthur W. Vance, formerly editor of the Home Magazine of New York, is now managing editor of the Woman's Home Companion.

Teachers' Local Institute.

BOALSBURG, PA., JANUARY 17-18.

The interest manifested in the teachers' local institute at Boalsburg exceeded that of any previous institute held in that place. Not only the teachers felt the blood running swiftly in the educational veins, but citizens as well, both in and about town. The attendance was large. Twenty-nine teachers were at the Saturday afternoon session.

In making up the report of this institute, the space will be devoted to the work of the actual teachers. There is no intention to slight others, but the teachers are entitled to recognition, which will more than fill the space that can be allotted in these columns. The remarks of Superintendent Gramley will also be passed without comment, except to say that they are in general, endorsed by the Reporter.

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION.

After devotional exercises Superintendent Gramley talked on the "Duties of school directors." Rev. G. W. Leisher also talked on the same subject.

Prof. E. G. Booze, of State College, spoke on "How can we secure the cooperation of the parents in the public schools:" We must get the parents interested in the work. We, as teachers, should be willing to spend extra time in assisting our boys and girls over dark subjects. We should become acquainted with our patrons.

Recitations were rendered by Misses Beulah Fortney and Margaretta Goheen. Miss Eloise Schuyler read a selection and Miss Rose Woods sang a solo.

SATURDAY FORENOON.

J. C. Bryson—History: There never was the want of its instruction more apparent than now, and upon it, at least in some degree, may the destiny of this nation be determined. Too many pupils reach the high school grade without being properly prepared. Some, he said, had the mistaken idea that history contained very little except wars, and that its influence could not be felt or seen in the affairs of nations today. He claimed that every nation of the world today has been more or less influenced, guided and benefitted by those things which have happened in previous ages. He asserted that individuals who have had their influence in shaping the destiny of nations, ought of necessity, have their biography studied. Pupils will then become interested and will not resort to the reading of paper back novels which form the wrong conception of the world in which they are living.

History is important because it is the foundation of all political systems as well as the source of literature, art and music. It trains the mind to think properly because it deals with the actions of mankind. The last and most important use is to train for citizenship, for our republic can only last so long as we have intelligent voters. He concluded by saying that he believed we were living under one of the noblest governments the world has ever seen, one whose constitution is but a fabric that can be traced back to the Latin countries of Southern Europe.

Prof. James Gregg, principal of the Milesburg schools, was called on by the chairman. His address was couched in the most pleasing terms, and is deserving a more extended sketch. He said:

History is very often imperfectly taught. Our histories are divided into periods during which events of a particular kind so predominate as to give it a distinct characteristic; as the period of discovery and settlement; the period of settlement and occupation; the period of the struggle for supremacy between the colonizers ending in the dominance of the English race; the period of the struggle for political freedom of the English colonies ending in the Revolutionary war; the period of struggle for a government ending with the adoption of the different state and federal constitutions.

In looking over the different school histories we find that the history of these early periods is very often nothing but a biography of the different persons who stand out as leading figures in that particular period and while we believe that all this should be taught and would not for one moment want to detract from the glory and renown of our great national heroes yet we think that this should be subordinated to what is real history. In the period of discovery the social and industrial conditions of Europe which led to the discovery of America are often over looked. The fact that America was not sought after but stumbled on and when found was not wanted, and that the principal discoveries and explorations were due to a persistent effort to find a way around it are very often imperfectly presented to the pupil. In the study of the period of settlement and occupation we must again turn to Europe and study the economic conditions existing there at that time. What drove the settlers to Jamestown and Quebec? What manners and customs and political ideas they brought with them and planted in America. These facts have more to do with the building of our country than the acts of any of our heroes or a score of heroes. Our heroes did not make our history, but the history made them.

John F. Harrison:—Impress the indomitable patriotism of our forefathers; the privations of the soldiers of the French and Indian war. That Commodore Perry passed through Centre county on his way to Erie from Philadelphia and camped on Wallace Run. Joseph Smith, the Morman, sixty years ago passed through here, and preached at Unionville, which may account for so many Centre county men wanting more than one wife. Historical facts like these will be relished by the youth.

A. A. Pletcher, of Walker township, and Rev. Leisher followed.

Thomas L. Moore: "What does the teacher expect from the parents." The parents and teacher are very closely related. The parents can do much to aid the teacher in discipline, by disciplining their children at home. They should see to it that the scholars in their homes get out their lessons. Parents should learn from the scholars the condition of the school. Parents should visit schools more frequently.

Prof. W. A. Krise: The teacher expects the parents to teach their children to be civil. They fail to have control over their children, and expect teachers to govern them.

"Borough High School Course"—A. T. Ilgen: Borough high schools are rated according to the curriculum and number of years necessary to complete the course. No curriculum should lose sight of the most important of common branches, viz., English grammar and composition, arithmetic, spelling, U. S. history, and political geography. English grammar, arithmetic and spelling should be continued for the first two years. Each subject should be so arranged that it teaches something allied to another study already taught or to be taught. Thus mensuration should be thoroughly taught after the study of geometry. Natural philosophy and physical geography may be correlated. As for example, the siphon and intermittent springs; barometry and weather; thermometry and temperature; specific gravity and carrying power of water and erosion. The first year Latin should be very, very thorough. The idea in beginner's Latin is that the pupil must recognize without hesitation any modifications. There should be electives. The tendency now is to have less Latin and Greek and more English and Anglo-Saxon.

H. I. Stahr:—The course is a very important part. There is a diversity of opinion as to what should constitute a high school course. The question has never been definitely settled. A high school course in a small country town should be gradually developed. There are many things to be considered in mapping out a course; a uniform course is hardly practicable. The needs of a community must be considered. The original purpose of a high school was no doubt to give public school scholars a little more education. The high school was not designed to prepare for college or to enter the profession of teaching, or take the place of an academy or college. The high school course should, therefore, be such as will prepare young men and women for life. We should choose those studies which build character. Above the intellectual side is the moral. What you learn morally you never forget; what you learn intellectually you may. The teacher is the principal part of the high school course.

Dr. Schuyler: The term high school has never been defined. It is difficult to maintain a high school in small towns. There is good argument here for the centralization of schools, and in this, political division of a county or state should not be considered.

Prof. J. C. Bryson: The tendency of a school teacher naturally runs in one direction or another—if it is language, he will dote on language; if his inclinations are of a mathematical turn, he will teach it at more thoroughly, and so on. One man cannot conduct an academy.

Miss Anna Bartholomew—Recitation, "St. George and the Dragon." The legend runs that the depredations of the dragon had, at last, become so terrible that every morning a young girl was to be given him to be sacrificed. To stop this the King's only

(Continued on Fifth Page, 2nd Col.)

PANAMA HARBOR HAS NAVAL BATTLE

Insurgents Sink War Vessel of Colombian Government.

GENERAL CARLOS ALBAN KILLED.

Chilian Steamer Lautaro, Which the Government Had Just Armed for General Alban's Expedition, Is Burned During the Fighting on Panama Bay—The Insurgents Open the Battle.

Panama, (By Cable).—A novel naval battle was fought in the harbor of Panama between the so-called "warships" of the government and the revolutionary forces.

The government got the worst of it.

Gen. Carlos Alban, the military commander of the Panama district, was killed, and the Chilian line steamer Lautaro, recently mounted with cannon and used by the government for its forces, was partly burned.

A number of the men on this vessel were killed. It is reported that her crew rebelled.

The revolutionary fleet consisted of the steamers Padilla, Darien and Gaitan. They sought to force a landing off Saoana.

The government ships were the Chilian line steamer Lautaro, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Chicuito and the Panama Canal Company's steamer Boyaca. The first-named steamer was seized by General Alban, and the other two had been chartered by the Colombian government.

The revolutionary gunboat Padilla surprised the Lautaro at the opening of the fight, and began shooting at close range. Many men on board the Lautaro were killed.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia stood near during the fighting, prepared to take any action to prevent the bombardment of the isthmian towns or any injury to American interests.

The crew of the Philadelphia assisted in extinguishing the fire on the Lautaro.

The killing of General Alban, the governor of Panama, is deplored, and his death may have the effect of bringing to the government side large numbers of men anxious to avenge his loss.

During the fighting the guns at Las Bovedas fired at the rebel ships.

A THRILLING FIRE ESCAPE.

A Man and a Woman Rescued by Firemen From a Fourth Floor.

Boston, (Special).—Cut off from access to a fire escape a few feet away, Mrs. Helen M. York and John Blanch, linotype operators, stood in a window of the fourth floor of a Milton Place building, with flames below and behind them. Slowly the firemen raised a long ladder until the top reached the windows,where Mrs. York was trying to keep her dress from taking fire. The man beside her helped her to step on the ladder. Then, through smoke, lighted up by flames sweeping over the sill they had just vacated, both descended to the street. It was the most thrilling fire incident witnessed in Boston for many months. Though the aspect was serious for some time, the actual loss was not very heavy, being only somewhat over $50,000. The building was occupied by printers and paper dealers and for storage of electrical goods.

French and German Trade.

Berlin, (By Cable).—Official provisional estimates of the foreign trade of Germany for 1901 give the imports at $4,491,750,000, a decrease of $19,000,000 from the imports of 1900. The same authority gives the exports for 1901 at $1,189,750,000, which is an increase of $1,750,000 over the exports for the preceding year. The actual values of these imports and exports are much smaller than the figures given, as the amounts are based on the prices of goods prevailing in 1900.

Confessed Old Murder.

Elkhart, Ind., (Special). — James Mather, formerly a well-known business man here, has confessed to the murder of Peter Olsen, near Muskegon, Mich., 20 years ago. The murder was the result of a quarrel. Olsen's body was not found until the following spring. Mather is a patient at the State Hospital for the Insane at Logansport. He declares he was driven mad by memory of the crime.

Largest Mining Tunnel.

Port Townsend, Wash. (Special.)—Preliminary work has been commenced on one of the largest and longest mining tunnels in the world, near Juneau, Alaska. The tunnel will be more than 8,000 feet long, and will be started on the beach south of Juneau and run into the mountains to tap a large number of claims in the Silver Bow Basin. A large mill will be built on the beach, where it can be operated the year round. The tunnel will probably cost $2,000,000.

Rich Gold Field in Utah.

Salt Lake, Utah, (Special)—Mail advices from the New Thunder Mountain gold district of Idaho, brought over the mountains by returning prospectors, show that active development is being continued, in spite of deep snow, and confirm the first reports of the great richness and extent of the fields. It is almost impossible to pack provisions over the trails in winter, and but few are venturing it. At Mackay, Boise, Salmon City, Ketcham and Weiser, however, hundreds of prospectors are already gathering to start in as soon as the trails shall be passable.

Struck Oil in Boring for Salt.

Roanoke, Va., (Special).—Capitalists who have been boring for salt at Hiltons, Scott county, Va., have struck lubricating oil at a depth of 280 feet. This is wholly unexpected, as the drills are being sent down for salt, and not oil.

Flax Mills Collapse.

Belfast, (By Cable).—A wall of the Smithfield flax mills collapsed, burying the operatives, who included many women. As this dispatch is sent 10 bodies have been extricated from the ruins.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the McKinley National Memorial Association in Cleveland, O., it was reported that there will be a general observance of McKinley Day throughout the country.

General Bell, military commander of the Batangas Province, has adopted drastic measures to quell the insurrection in his district, which, he says, is honeycombed wth treacherous officials and priests.

Albert T. Patrick was called to trial before Recorder Goff, in New York, on an indictment charging him with the murder of William Marsh Rice, who died in that city.

John Bauman, a farmer, living near Van Wert, O., shot and killed John Garwood, his daughter's suitor, who refused to go away when ordered.

Miss Sophie Zantiny was shot and killed in Cleveland, O., by Alexander Moore, a discarded suitor, who then poisoned himself.

Mr. Carnegie offers to provide a library for Louisville if the city will contribute $25,000 annually for its maintenance.

The La Strain, a seven-story apartment hotel, on Ellis avenue, Chicago, was burned. The building was occupied by about 30 families, all of whom escaped safely. The estimated loss is $100,000.

Cross-examination of E. G. Rathbone, ex-director-general of posts of Cuba, in the trial of charges growing out of the postoffice frauds, was concluded. C. F. W. Neely was examined and explained why he made no record of the surcharged stamps he gave to the stamp clerk with instructions to sell.

In a buggy, near Coffeen, Ill., were found the dead body of Miss Gertrude Clifford, and Fred Brockman seriously wounded. The girl had been shot in the temple. Brockman had two bullet wounds in the head. He was placed under arrest.

Rev. G. F. B. Howard, who served a term in the Ohio penitentiary, was sentenced to two and a half years in the Detroit House of Correction for securing money by false pretenses.

The Pere Marquette Railway Steamer Company's steamer struck at the mouth of the Ludington harbor, and the passengers and crew were taken off by the breeches buoy.

James Cooke van Ben Schoten, LL. D., professor of Greek language and literature in Wesleyan University, died at Middletown, Conn., at the age of 74 years.

President Francis, of the Exposition Company, finally decided that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition should be postponed for one year.

Two negro miners were killed and eight injured in an accident at the Cumberland Coal Company's mine, at Millstone, Tenn.

A syndicate of Pittsburg capitalists concluded negotiations for 11,000 acres of coal land at a price said to be $8,000,000.

Isaac N. Conklin, of the Tenth Pennsylvania regulars, accused in California of bigamy, tried to commit suicide.

An application was filed by the directors of the Commercial Bank of Albany, Ga., for a temporary receiver.

General Chaffee will make a thorough investigation of the Filipino situation on the Island of Samar. The junta at Hongkong has authorized Insurgent Leader Lukban to surrender, if he so desires, but says he must not deliver any Filipino soldiers or officers to the Americans.

Foreign.

In reply to interpellations in the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, explained that while the French people's sympathy went out to the suffering Boers, the government could not intervene in their behalf, as such action would entangle the foreign policy of France.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that no overtures for peace had been made by the Boer envoys. He further stated that if the Boers believed they could at any time secure a repetition of Lord Kitchener's terms they were mistaken.

Great Britain's intention to impose a countervailing duty on sugar unless the bounties were withdrawn, was announced in the international sugar conference at Brussels.

Prince Henry's itinerary in the United States, as approved by the Emperor and himself, includes visits to Chicago, Milwaukee, Niagara Falls and Boston.

Col. Arthur Lynch, the Irishman recently elected to the House of Commons, and who is said to have fought on the side of the Boers, is still in Paris, and says his future movements will be guided by the advice of the Irish party.

Herr von Bennigsen, landrath of Hanover, died from his wounds, inflicted in a duel with Herr Falkenhagen, the result of intimacy of Falkenhagen with Von Bennigsen's wife.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 308 to 214, adopted a resolution approving of the statement of General Andre, the Minister of War, in reply to an interpellation, in which he explained that he took the system of army promotions out of the hands of the former army commission and assumed the task himself.

Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, after a conference with leaders of the Boers at Brussels, proceeded to London, with the view, it is said, of presenting to the British government a basis upon which the Boers would consider peace negotiations.

Col. Arthur Lynch, recently elected to the British House of Commons from Galway, who is said to have fought on the side of the Boers, will be arrested so soon as he lands on English soil.

The British government issued a blue book on the concentration camps in South Africa.

Herr von Bennigsen, governor of Springe, near Hanover, Germany, was seriously wounded in a duel with Herr Falkenhagen.

The Poles are boycotting articles of German manufacture.

Financial.

The Investment Company of Philadelphia has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable February 15.

The Southern New England Telephone Company will increase its capital from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation will be held in Hoboken, N. J., on February 15.

The Grand Rapids Railway directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable February 1.

THREE HUNDRED DEAD IN RUINS

City of Chilpancingo Destroyed by an Earthquake.

CHURCH FELL IN ON WORSHIPPERS.

State Capitol and Other Buildings Wrecked —Telegraph Lines Interrupted by Destruction of the Office and Instruments—Troops Sent to Assist in the Work of Rescue—The Shock Was Also Very Severe at Chilapa.

City of Mexico (Special).—One of the most terrible catastrophes ever recorded in this country occurred when an extremely violent earthquake shock was felt at Chilpancingo, causing great loss of life and injuring many persons.

Details from the stricken district are meagre, but scattering reports received here indicate that probably 300 persons were killed and as many more injured. In some quarters it is reported that 600 were killed, but this is believed to be excessive. It is known that the State Capitol, the parish church and many business houses and residences are in ruins.

One of the buildings that suffered most was the Federal telegraph office. Though the telegraph lines and other apparatus at Chilpancingo were badly damaged, the employes, all of whom were uninjured, quickly proceeded to erect an improvised office on the outskirts of the city.

The number of deaths was greater in the parish church than in any other single place, as a crowd of worshipers was gathered there for the afternoon service. The solid masonry-walled roof came toppling down as if it had been wrenched from its bearings by a thousand strong hands.

The duration of the shock was 50 seconds.

The War Department has ordered the troops in the neighborhood to co-operate in the work of rescue. Until this work is completed it will be impossible to learn accurately the number of victims.

The greater part of the people of Chilpancingo are now camping out under trees around the town.

Earthquakes were felt in many other cities and towns. In this city the shock came at 5.17 P. M., and was of such violence as to move the most substantial buildings. The Pan-American Congress was in sesssion at the time, and many of the delegates were greatly alarmed.

The first earthquake movement here was sharp. It was followed by an easier oscillatory movement north-northeast to south-southwest. The duration was 55 seconds. The actual damage in this city was slight.

SEEKS TO BLAME BOTHA.

Kitchener Says He Offered to Spare Farms of Burghers.

London, (By Cable).—A blue book just issued on the subject of the concentration camps in South Africa contains further detailed explanations from Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner, and Lord Kitchener, as to the causes of the excessive death rate in the camps, and denials of the charges of cruelty.

Lord Kitchener emphatically denies Commandant Schalk-Burger's allegations of the forcible removal and exposure of sick women and of rough and cruel treatment of women and children. He says:

"I offered Botha to leave the families and relatives of fighting Burghers in undisturbed possession of their farms if Botha would agree to spare the farms of the families of surrendered burghers. Botha emphatically refused, saying:

"'I am entitled to force every man to join, and if they do not join, to confiscate their property and leave their families on the veldt.'"

The blue book gives the statistics for December, when there were 117,017 inmates of the camps and 2,380 deaths, of which number 1,767 were of children.

DR. KRAUSE SENT TO PRISON.

The Charge That He Had Incited to Murder Not Sustained.

London, (By Cable).—The Lord Chief Justice, Baron Alverstone, sustained the contention of the defense of Dr. Krause that the charge of inciting to murder must fail, as there was no evidence that the letters in the case had reached Broecksman, but held that the question of "attempting to persuade" must go to the jury. Dr. Krause was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Before he was sentenced Dr. Krause protested that he never intended to murder any one. The Lord Chief Justice, in passing sentence, declared the offense was morally as great as though the crime had been carried out. The prisoner, the court said, did everything he could to insure murder being committed and the maximum sentence was, therefore, imposed.

MAIL PACKAGE EXPLODED.

Knoxville Postoffice Clerk Injured—Probably Smokeless Powder.

Knoxville, Tenn., (Special).—J. W. Martin, a postoffice clerk, was injured by the explosion of a package of powder, nito-glycerine or an infernal machine While stamping letters and packages with the "received" stamp a package addressed to a local hardware house exploded when struck with the stamp. Examination revealed on it the name of a New York smokeless powder concern.

The interior of the parcel showed a tin box, in which the explosive had been packed. The local hardware firm disclaim having ordered such a package or having been notified of its shipment.

First Quality Diamonds in Montana.

Lewiston, Mont., (Special).—Diamonds, said to be of the first water, have been found in the northern part of Fergus county, according to a report which has just reached here. The news of the discovery caused commotion among the prospectors of this region, and dozens of them are on their way to what they believe is a new land of riches. The discovery was made on Blood Creek, a mountainous country.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

To Report Ship Subsidy Bill.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has authorized Senator Frye, its chairman, to make a favorable report on his ship subsidy bill.

Senator Frye's report accompanying the bill places the cost of the "mail" subsidy at $4,700,000. Based on actual navigation of American vessels in foreign trade in 1900, the subsidies proposed would amount to $1,072,000. The bounties on the deep-sea fisheries is estimated at $175,000.

He says the receipts from the ocean mail postage will provide $3,000,000 of this amount, leaving a deficit under the system proposed of nearly $2,000,000.

The committee made several amendments to the bill. The most important were:

Allowing mail-carrying vessels under the bill to be either iron or steel instead of steel only, as originally provided, and another reducing to 1,000 gross registered tons the vessels receiving a bounty under the bill.

President's Visit to Charleston.

Arrangements for the President's visit to the Charleston Exposition next month have been concluded at the White House and include his departure on the evening of February 10, accompanied by Secretaries Root, Hitchcock and Wilson, Postmaster-General Payne and Attorney-General Knox, of his Cabinet; Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt and some few other persons. He will spend one day in Charleston and leave on the evening of the 12th or the morning of the 13th, in order that he may be absent from Washington not more than three days.

D. S. Purse, president of the Board of Trade of Savannah, Ga., invited the President to visit Savannah on his Southern trip. The Savannah people, he said, were anxious to be the first to welcome the President to the native State of his mother. The President thanked Mr. Purse for the invitation, but said it was his intention to go to Charleston and return to Washington direct.

Case of Asaki Mankichi.

The United States Supreme Court set for hearing on April 14 the first criminal case to be brought to that court from the Territory of Hawaii.

The case is that of Osaki Mankichi, a Japanese resident of the Hawaiian Islands, found guilty of manslaughter by a majority vote of the jury by which he was tried. This proceeding occurred in the interim between the surrender of Hawaiian sovereignty and the act of Congress providing a government for the territory. Mankichi secured his release on a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the Hawaiian Islands were United States territory, and that conviction by a majority vote of the jury was invalid.

The case was appealed to the Supreme Court by the Territory. The motion to advance was made by District Attorney Breckons.

Good Chance for Coffee Crop.

Consul-General Seeger, at Rio Janeiro, informs the State Department of a desire on his part to correct an impression conveyed in previous reports from him in regard to the next Brazilian coffee crop. Mr. Seeger says he is of opinion that the pessimistic reports sent out at the beginning of November have been contradicted by subsequent events, among which were copious rains in many parts of the coffee district, and that Brazil will have a very fair coffee crop next year, probably from nine to ten million bags.

More for Armor on Ships.

The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill was completed by the Appropriation Committee and reported to the House. It carries $16,701,445, distributed among the different departments. The naval items in clude $4,000,000 for armor on ships now under construction.

Filipinos Surrender.

The War Department is advised of the surrender of 365 insurgents to Brigadier General James F. Wade at Cebu, Philippine Islands, January 14. On January 15 they took the oath at Taglibaran, Bohol.

Special Envoy to Spain.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry has been appointed Special Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to represent the President at the coming of age of the King of Spain.

Capital News in General.

Senator Gallinger, from the committee on pensions, reported to the Senate the pension appropriation bill as it came from the House, without any amendment.

The Philippine tariff bill was reported to the Senate and the bill for the creation of a department of commerce was further debated in the House.

The Senate passed a resolution according the franking privilege to Mrs. McKinley.

The government officials at Washington have arranged the itinerary for Prince Henry's travels in the United States and cabled the programme to the Emperor for his approval. Extraordinary precautions will be taken to protect the Prince from cranks or anarchists.

A census bulletin says the population in the large cities is increasing very rapidly in proportion to that of the country.

Five thousand two hundred and thirty-three soldiers have been ordered to the Philippines.

The date for the opening of the fair at St. Louis will be postponed until May 1, 1904.

Before the House Committee on Commerce, Government ownership of the proposed Pacific cable was advocated by General Greely and others.

Orders were prepared at the War Office for the return from the Philippines of the Ninth Infantry.

A majority of the Isthmian Canal Commission is favorable to the Panama route.

The House Ways and Means Committee continued its hearing of arguments in reference to the proposed Cuban reciprocity proposition.

A number of amendments were proposed in the United States Senate to the bill providing for a department of commerce.

Wholesale dismissals have begun in the Census Bureau and the force will soon be on a permanent basis.

Hon. Henry C. Payne was sworn in as Postmaster-General.

SIXTY KILLED, MANY INJURED

Spanish Mill Town Wrecked by an Explosion.

TERRIBLE SCENES OF SUFFERING.

Sixteen Mutilated Bodies of Working People Buried in the Debris Have Been Recovered—These Include the Manager of the Spinning Mill and His Two Sisters—The Dead Included Many Children.

Barcelona, Spain, (By Cable).—The explosion of the boiler of a spinning mill destroyed half the village of Puente de Vilumara.

A hospital is filled with the injured. Sixteen mutilated bodies of working people buried in the debris have been recovered. These include the manager of the spinning mill and his two sisters. It is estimated that 60 were killed and 100 injured. The dead include many children.

Queen Regent Maria Cristina has wired her condolences.

The boiler exploded in the evening when the the mill hands, many of whom were accompanied by their wives and children, were eating supper before beginning their night's work. The buildings of the mill collapsed and the debris was hurled in all directions, destroying other buildings and killing or injuring many of those in the vicinity. Owing to the darkness the work of extricating the victims proceeded with great difficulty. Groans came from victims whose mutilated limbs were pinned down by the ruins.

LUKBAN MAY SURRENDER.

Letter From the Filipino Junta at Hongkong Discovered.

Manila, (By Cable).—General Chaffee left here for the Island of Samar. He will thoroughly investigate the situation there, as it is desired to stamp out the Samar insurrection during the dry season.

A captured communication from the Filipino insurgent junta at Hongkong, addressed to General Lukban, insurgent leader on Samar island, authorizes Lukban to surrender if he wishes to do so, but does not advocate this action. If he surrenders, the letter goes on to say, he need not deliver a single Filipino soldier or officer to the Americans, nor must he or any other officer be forced to accept civil appointment.

They may emigrate if allowed to do so, but no Filipino must be obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Under these terms the Hongkong junta has no objection to Lukban's surrendering.

RIDICULE PEACE MOVEMENT.

Boers Declare That the Stories Are Fabricated by the British.

London, (By Cable).—Dr. Leyds, the representative in Europe of the Transvaal, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company, held a conference with the Boer delegation at The Hague at the house of Mr. Wolmarans. No official statement has been given out, but there is the best authority for asserting that the conference was merely a periodical meeting.

The dispatch says the reports of a strong peace movement are ridiculed by the Boers themselves, who say that such stories are simply fabricated by British agents, with a view to British publication, subsequently turning to advtantage in South Africa. The Boers deny that any negotiations are in progress.

Engineer Went to Sleep.

Kansas City, (Special).—The westbound Missouri Pacific passenger train that left St. Louis at 7 o'clock collided head-on with an east-bound freight train one mile east of Etlah, Mo. Five passengers on the passenger train were injured, but no one was killed. The wreck proved a costly one for the road. Engineer William Maze, of the freight train had fallen asleep in his cab and ran past Etlah, where he had been ordered to meet the passenger train.

Cut Flesh From 15 Girls.

Chicago, (Special).—In an hour's time Dr. D'Orsay Hecht, before a clinic at the Postgraduate Hospital, cut bits of cuticle from the arms and legs of 15 young women and covered a burned and livid face with fresh healthy epidermis. The patient is Miss Helen Peck, 16 years old, whose face was terribly burned by an explosion of gasoline. Three times the number of young women chosen volunteered to make the sacrifice for their suffering friend.

ODDS AND ENDS OF THE NEWS.

The Flood amendment, providing for biennial, instead of quadrennial, sessions of the Virginia Legislature, was adopted by a vote of 38 to 37 in the Constitutional Convention.

A. B. Cummins was formally inaugurated as Governor of Iowa. His inaugural address discussed the remedy for the combine evil.

The State Pure Food Commission is having sellers of impure vinegar and adulterated flavoring extracts indicted in Chicago.

Officers of the Independence Mine, in Victor, Col., had a desperate battle in the mine with ore thieves, who escaped.

Willis Petty, who narrowly escaped lynching in Alexandria, Va., was set free, a nolle pros being entered.

Open winters and overproduction have caused a shutdown of the Woonsocket Rubber Company's mill.

J. V. S. Oddie, secretary of the New York Yacht Club, died at his residence, in New York.

Mr. Balfour, states that Lord Lansdowne recently pointed out to the German ambassador that Mr. Chamberlain had made no charge of barbarity against the German Army.

Earl Spencer, in the British House of Lords, criticising the address from the throne, said that while he recognized the impossibility of granting the Boer demands for independence, he deprecated insistence upon unconditional surrender.

AWED TRAIN CREW.

Masked Outlaws Flag and Rob Southbound Express.

Fort Smith, Ark., (Special).—A southbound Kansas City Southern Railroad passenger train was held up half mile north of Spiro, I. T., by seven masked men. The local safe in the express car was opened, but nothing was secured from it. The robbers tried to open the through safe, but failed. Then they tried the mail car, and, it is said, secured a quantity of registered mail.

The robbers flagged the train between Spiro and Redland. While two of the seven men covered the engineer and fireman with revolvers, others forced a porter who had appeared on the forward coach steps to uncouple the baggage car from the rest of the train.

John Block, a traveling salesman from Fort Smith, alighted from the train and was about to fire upon one of the robbers when he was prevented by Conductor Sullivan, who feared that the men would fire into the passsenger coaches.

The baggage car uncoupled, the engineer was compelled to pull up the road a distance of one mile. There the robbers, after disarming the messenger, went through the baggage and mail car. Their work finished, one of the robbers handed the messenger the revolver taken from him and all made for the timber.

Postoffice officials here deny that any registered mail was taken, and the express officials say that one package containing $3 covers their loss.

Spiro is a small station near the Arkansas river in Indian Territory, 15 miles from Fort Smith. It is a desolate place in the timber, which affords good cover for a robbery. Poteau, the second station south from Spiro, was the scene of a former train hold-up.

BRITISH SHIP BLOWN UP?

Bodies of Hundreds of Mules Floating on Waters of the Gulf.

New Orleans, (Special).—It is believed in shipping circles here that a British transport laden with American mules bound for South Africa has been intercepted and blown up by a Boer spy in the Gulf of Mexico or else has foundered.

A schooner arriving on the lower coast reports hundreds of dead mules floating on the waters of the gulf for a distance of 30 miles. This news has excited shippers, who fear that further attempts will be made to stop the export of mules to Cape Town.

Conservative persons attribute the floating carcasses to a disaster to one of the British vesssels during the storms that have been raging near the coast this week.

At Quintana, Texas, Captain Peterson, of the schooner Olga, reports having seen long rows of dead cattle and mules floating in the water.

New Hope for Miss Stone.

Constantinople, (By Cable).—Reliable news has been received here that Miss Ellen M. Stone, the captive American missionary; Mrs. Tsilka, her companion, and the latter's baby, are well. Negotiations which it is expected will result in the early and safe return of the captives are in progress. John G. A. Leishman, the American Minister here, is now directing the negotiations.

Old Lady Burned to Death.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special).—Mrs. Julia Mitchell, aged 70 years, while preparing breakfast, accidentally set fire to her clothing and was burned to death. Her son-in-law, Joseph W. Hammond, with whom she lived, while endeavoring to extinguish the flames, was severely burned and was taken to a hospital. The Hammond family and Mrs. Mitchell came to this city about a month ago from Boston.

Army Officer's Terrible Fall.

New York, (Special).—Earl Edmondson, believed to be an officer of the United States Army, recently returned from the Philippines, and said to be from Nashville, Tenn., will probably die from injuries received in falling from a third-story window of the Continental Hotel. He struck on the dome of the dining-room, which is at the bottom of a court. His skull is apparently fractured.

Nurse Hanged Child.

Cincinnati, (Special)—While Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Whittaker were off on a visit their 5-year-old child was left with Annie Loge, a domestic. When they returned the nurse was found on the second floor in an unconscious condition from asphyxiation. She had turned on the gas and inhaled it from the jet. Later Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker found their dead child fastened to a gas pipe in the cellar.

Train Blown From Track.

Vienna (By Cable).—Over 100 persons were injured, many of them severely, by a great windstorm which swept over Vienna. Houses were unroofed, chimneys were blown down and the streets were so filled with debris as to seriously impede traffic. People were blown down while on the street and a number of horses were killed. A freight train was blown off its tracks and passenger traffic has been tied up.

More Merciful Than Just.

Des Moines, Iowa, (Special).—As practically the closing act of his administration, Governor Shaw made public the names of 473 prisoners to whom he had extended executive clemency within the last two years. The Governor's record in this respect, it is stated, has never been equaled in Iowa.

Direct Vote for Senator.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special).—The Senate unanimously concurred in the House resolution asking Congress to provide for election of United States Senators by direct vote. The House resolution petitioning Congress to remove the revenue tax on tobacco and criticising the Tobacco Trust was passed by a party vote.

Blew Her Head Off.

Toledo, Ohio, (Special).—Louise Avery, of Delaware, who was 23 years old, committed suicide in a horrible manner. Her brother found her lying dead upon her bed with the barrel of a shotgun held by one hand against her temple. Evidences were found that the woman had taken paris green and morphine, but had finally resorted to the shotgun. The entire top of her head was blown off. The refusal of a man to marry her is said to have prompted the deed.

CHILDLESS.

The West is as pink as a baby's toes,
The stars from their coverts peep;
Kissed by the white moth nods the rose;
The breezes are breathing, "Sleep."
The shadowy bat through the maples flits;
The street is still and dim;
And there in her window my neighbor sits,
Singing her cradle hymn.

I know those words that she gently croons—
Do you wonder, forsooth, that I
Should shape my mouth to the mother's tunes,
The flow of a lullaby?
I know, I know! In my dreams full oft
Have I entered a dear, sweet land
And cuddled a body, dimpled, soft,
And fondled a tiny hand.

Oh, God, my dwelling is bare and lone,
Though riches its walls invest;
Take all—and give for my very own
A watch o'er a wee one's rest,
Or show, I pray, to my aching eyes
Why thou by thy will has wrought
That my heart should brim with its lullabies,
My arms hold naught, hold naught!
—Edwin L. Swan in the Woman's Home Companion.

ANGELE'S RUEE AWAKENING.

Why She Married One Man and Loved Another.

There were two of them in her life—one, her lover, was a man of her own class, the son of a neighboring farmer; the other was an English gentleman. One toiled from the pale gray and pink dawn to the dull leaden darkness trying to extract a living for himself and his bride from the barren hillside farm; the other employed some twenty laborers to beautify the grounds about his summer home on the crest of the ridge. One had given his heart and soul into Angele Delamater's hands, and accounted himself blessed when she had placidly accepted his gifts; the other had noted her carelessly, thought her a pretty girl, told her so more or less directly, and, quite unwittingly be it said, awakened the love that had never been aroused by Jim Thorne's appeals.

And the wedding day was creeping nearer and nearer, while the glamour of the rich Englishman was enshrouding her in its filmy mist. Only eight or ten times had she seen him. The first time—perhaps the second—even the third had made little impress on her mind. He was as far removed from her as the hilltop pines were distant from the scrub oaks and chaparral of her future home. Then came the day when he drew rein at her father's gate, to speak to the old man about a boundary fence. Angele, pommeling her bread by the open window, listened to the well-modulated voice—so different from Jim's—that was the first thought that occurred to her. In answer to her father's call, she took them the outline map of the farm, and Seymour sprang from his horse, coming half-way up the walk to take the papers from her—for the sun was hot, so he said. She wore no hat, and the blistering rays would burn her face—her hair——. What was it that he did say or suggest. His own head was uncovered while he spoke to her, and he looked like some glorious blonde giant—like the golden-haired knight of her childhood dreams. Who had ever thought of saving her a step—of sheltering her from the ordinary sunlight of her hills? Not her father, not her brothers, not Jim.

The next time she met him she was carrying some brilliant scarlet quince-blossoms, and what wonder was it that he compared the livid blossoms with the living scarlet lips above them? Then it was, too, that he told her that the night before, as he lay in his hammock watching the moon slip out from the entangling arms of the pines, he had remembered that her hair matched the marvelous blue-black of the night sky. He had thought of her up there in his wonderful home! He had remembered her! Remembered how she looked! Could her imagination do otherwise than run mad riot?

The next meetings, quite accidental on his part, carefully planned on hers, were in the redwood circle through which the trail ran, from which it dropped down the sandy slope to Ben Lomond. There were few words spoken, but these the girl's heart translated into its own language, and in so doing enveloped them in wondrous beauty. Her mind, hearing only through her heart, was quite unconscious of the matter-of-fact, commonplace phrases. It heard only love.

When the wedding morning dawned the Delamater farm was enveloped in a sea of fog. The sun stretched himself lazily over the hills, and slowly the mist withdrew into the canons, valiantly held a hillside for a moment, and then skurried back in undignified retreat. But vanquished it would not be, and all around its masses stood in close array. The farm itself, encircled with roses that gave place in ever-widening rings to blossom-laden orchards, seemed an oasis in the gnarled and rugged hill-sides on which it lay.

Angele, a dull, only partially comprehended misery in her heart, was dressing for the ceremony. She had asked to be left quite alone in her little white room on this last morning at home, and now she stood by the window looking out blankly at the white, misty wall that shut out the view of the vineyard home to which she was soon to go, and the columned verandas of Seymour's house. She was listening, too, half-heartedly to the sounds below, to the mother and sisters busying themselves about the preparations for the wedding feast. She heard her father talking to Jim—to Jim who had driven over early hoping to see her, hoping that he could find words in which to tell her all that he wanted to say; to tell her all that he longed for in life was to make her happy; that even now he would give her up if she did not feel that she could be content with him. For the honest, stupid, plodding boy had seen the shadow on his sweetheart's face, and, although he could not know its substance, he was unwilling to stand between his beloved and the sun of her life. But Angele had refused to see him; there would be time enough for all that afterward, she told herself; and that, too, was the message she sent to him.

She leaned forward to caress a rose that blossomed just beyond the green shutter, and then she saw him—Seymour—riding slowly down the trail. A sudden rush of blood from her heart to her head deprived it of all sense, of all reason. He had come! He would save her! That was the message that flashed along the crimson stream. He was on his way to the tryst under the great cathedral trees. She must meet him there. With feverish haste she dressed, rejoicing in the pretty details of her traveling-gown. Were they not all for him? Had she not known all the time in reality that they were for him? Poor Jim! But he would get over it. They always did, and—— She stopped suddenly, and looked in the glass at the scarlet lips, brilliant like Japan's quince-blossoms, at the blue-black hair so like the summer night. A quick rush of tears dimmed all the vision. Poor little mother! Would she get over it? The girl tore a scrap of paper from the box that had held the wedding hat and wrote a hurried note to her mother. Then once more she went to the window. The fog was again shutting down and enveloping like a bridal veil the green trees under which even now Seymour must be waiting for her. Hurry! She must hurry to him.

And then she saw that Seymour himself was standing by the gate, and that her father was walking down the path, his long, white hair gleaming like silver. Courteously enough, the Englishman greeted him, adding: "About that boundary line, Mr. Delamater. Couldn't you come with me now to look over the land? We may as well come to terms about it to-day."

"But not to-day." The old French peasant's voice had lost its cringing tone in his broadening American life, but he understood that the rich landowner knew nothing, cared nothing, about the personal affairs of the poor. Still he explained: "It is Angele's—it is my daughter's wedding day, and ——"

"Oh, Miss Angy's wedding day. Surely, I had forgotten." Seymour's tone held a note that might almost have been an apology, so kindly were his feelings toward these, his poor neighbors. "Of course business has no place to-day. Give my best wishes to the bride. Thorne is a fine fellow, I think, and I am sure that Miss Delamanter and you are both to be congratulated."

He rode away into the fog, never glancing at the shutters behind which the white face was hidden, never dreaming that in the bride's heart or mind there was place or thought for him.

The Lares and Penates in the little white room watched her through her half-hour of agony, through her hour of conquest, and then saw her pass out from among them forever, ready to face her little world, ready to take up the honest burden of life.

The ceremony was over, the toasts were all drunk, and the bride had driven away. Such a fine wedding! Such a pretty bride! These were the comments of the simple country folk, and only the mother eyes had seen the pain and, seeing it, had known that her uneasy fears had been realities, that Angele had married the one, loving the other with her whole heart. Through a rain of tears she watched the dust-cloud move slowly down the mountain until it mingled with the fog-cloud, and then she turned into her own room, and on her knees, by her bed, prayed for help for her child. To her, there, Angele's note, written in fierce, impossible joy, forgotten in intolerable anguish, was brought:

Oh Mother, little Mother: I am going away with the man I love. The other was all a mistake. Nothing but misery could have come out of it, nothing but joy will come from this. You will know that I am right in time.

ANGELE.

The mother eyes read and the mother's heart was comforted.—Kathryn Jarboe, in the San Francisco Argonaut.

Gallantry and Repartee.

Professor Syle of the State University of California cannot tolerate snobbishness, on the part of his scholars, and any such offense is sure to call forth some sarcastic comment. The other day, while calling the roll of one of his classes, he came upon the name of a Miss Greene. He paused and expressed his disapproval of the final "e" in her name by saying: "G-r-e-e-n-e; does that spell Green or Greenie?" Miss Greene promptly replied: "S-y-l-e; does that spell Syle or Silly?"—Philadelphia Record.

Gypsies in England are, it is stated, desirous of special representation at the coronation. They claim that the modern van-dweller, by good behavior and honesty, has lived down the evil reputation of former days.

STREET CAR CONDUCTORS.

Diplomacy That is Required in the Collection of Fares.

"That man will not last long as a street car conductor," said the observer. "Strange," said his neighbor, "for I had just been thinking what a remarkably good-looking fellow he was, quite above the average in intelligence. What do you see wrong in him." "Simply that he lacks the fundamental qualification for the position. He is not a harmonizer, and I am afraid he is lazy, for he yielded to a petty temptation. See those two gentlemen seated on opposite sides of the aisle in the front seats? I happen to know those men are violent personal enemies and have not spoken to each other for years. When the conductor went to collect their fare one was holding a nickel in his hand, the other a dime. The carman gathered in the coins, crossed his right arm over and gave the nickel as change to the man with the dime. The coin was still hot from the hand of his enemy, and I saw the blood rise to the man's cheek, and I believe he would have broken loose if he had been sure whether to throw the money in the face of the railroad man or the hated passenger. He fingered the nickel as if it were infected and finally dropped in into his outside coat pocket to cool off. Now, of course, the conductor was not supposed to know the enmities of all the passengers he collected from, but an experienced man with a true conductor instinct, would never have taken the chance, and would have dumped the coin into his big pocket, even if he brought it straight out again.

"The case was an extreme one, but every day the carman is called on to use discretion in handing out money. To collect a five-cent piece from a filthy track hand and at once transfer it to a superfine woman of the upper crust is about the limit of indiscretion, but I have seen even that done more than once. There is something especially offensive in the oily warmth of a coin that has been held for several minutes in the hand, and it is a cardinal principle in 'street railroadies' that each piece shall be passed through the purifying money pouch on its way from passenger to passenger. I saw a curious violation of the rule the other day, when a pretty girl gave a nickel to a new conductor, who passed it across to a dude opposite. The man at once piped out that the coin was no good and entered into violent altercation, which ended in the young woman ringing the bell and leaving the car, although only half way home."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

White Horses and Red Hair.

About ten years ago there was current a saying which now seems to have sunk into desuetude, that whenever you saw a red-headed girl you were sure of seeing a white horse immediately afterward.

The saying had its widest popularity in the United States, but it is more than likely that it was of English origin and a survival from the "old game of the road," or "ups and downs," which seems to have been the invention of bagmen, the American "drummers." It is still known to English children. To amuse the tedium of travel on the old-time stages, a couple or more of bagmen would divide themselves into two parties. One would take the "up," the other the "down" side of the road, counting one for every ordinary object and five for a white horse, until a certain number agreed upon carried off the victory; but a red-headed girl or a donkey won the game at once. Now, it is a well known psychological fact that curious coincidences are remembered with undue persistence, while the memory refuses to tabulate the more frequent cases where coincidence does not occur. Hence it would gradually grow into a superstition that when ever one party had scored five by the approach of a white horse, their triumph would be brought to grief by the speedy appearance on the other side of a red-headed girl or a donkey. The red-headed girl being the readiest provocative to humor, it can easily be seen how a lot of Britons would shout out, when their opponents had scored on a white horse: "Now look out for a red-headed girl!" And if once in ten or twenty times the girl actually made her appearance, that coincidence would not be remembered as the rule and not the exception.—The Era.

Puss's Telephone Message.

There was a banquet in Chicago not long ago to which one of the guests, a lawyer, had taken his office cat, a feline being the emblem of the organization that gave the dinner. The banquet was given in the Great Northern Hotel, where the cat the lawyer had taken to the dinner became lost. The next day the lawyer called up the hotel on the telephone, and asked if they had his cat yet. He was told that the bellboys had hunted all around among the cats kept as rat-catchers in the hotel, and that they had finally selected four cats, one of which they felt sure belonged to the lawyer.

"Well," said the lawyer, "I haven't time to come over and pick out my cat. Just hold those animals one by one up to the telephone receiver, and pinch their tails and make them yowl."

One of the bell-boys dutifully held up the cats to the telephone, and made each one of the felines give a good, resounding wail. The lawyer dismissed each cat until the third cat was put up to the receiver. It gave one yowl, when the lawyer enthusiastically exclaimed:

"Yes, all right; that's my cat. I know that voice. Send her over right away." So the cat was sent over to the lawyer's office and turned out to be his missing pussy.—Chicago Tribune.

SOME BENIGN MICROBES.

MAN'S INDEBTEDNESS TO HELPERS HIS EYES CANNOT SEE.

Such Good Servants That Without Them Life Would be Impossible For a Week—Gunpowder We Owe to Microbes—Harnessing These Evil Growths.

Microbes kill about fifteen million human beings a year. Every one who dies of smallpox, fever, plague, consumption or any other of the long list of diseases known to humanity is killed by microbes of various degrees of malignance. So it seems at first that the greatest boon which could be conferred upon the human race would be the abolition of microbes from the face of this planet. If this could be actually accomplished and all microbes wiped out in a moment infectious diseases would certainly disappear, but so also would a good many other things. Like fire, microbes are bad masters, but, on the other hand, such good servants that without them life would be impossible for a week, declares a writer in the Washington Times.

Ever since the first farmer turned cream into butter man has been making microbes work for him. A microbe shaped like a little rod ferments cream, and without it no amount of shaking or churning would turn the cream into butter. A similar microbe converts curd into cheese. The butter and cheese microbes must have air, and cheese, like Roquefort and Gruyere differ in flavor from having been exposed to the air for a longer or shorter time.

Bakers would be badly off indeed if millions of slaves in the way of microbes were not ready to work for them. A morsel of yeast is put into a mixture of flour and water, and masses of little workers immediately turn to and convert the starch of the flour into sugar, and—when this is done—the sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid gas. The gas rises, and turns the stodgy dough into a light sponge, leaving the baker nothing to do but mould his loaves and put them into the oven.

Another useful little microbe is always toiling away turning cider or wine into vinegar for our pickles and salads. "Mother of vinegar," as this little creature is known, looks, when magnified, like a series of tiny chains with rather long links. It does its work quite unaided. All it asks is to be kept from great cold. Vinegar makers usually put 100 pints of vinegar into a barrel, with ten pints of wine. In a week this is all vinegar. Ten pints are drawn off, ten pints of fresh wine added, and the work begins anew.

Gunpowder seems an odd thing to owe to microbes; but gunpowder could not be made without saltpetre, and saltpetre is the result of the long-continued industry of millions of microbes. This special microbe feeds on decomposing animal matter, and, where there is any potash near by, produces saltpetre. All those enormous beds of saltpetre, which made millionaires of Chilean miners like the late Col. North, could never have existed but for this particular microbe.

Saltpetre, or nitre, in some form is absolutely necessary for the growth of plants, so here again, the microbe is doing good work for the farmer. A certain kind of microbe is so fond of nitrogen that it steals it from the air. A field of wheat, the soil of which has been inoculated with this microbe, grows magnificently, and produces splendid crops. The farmer of the future will carry his fertilization to his farm in a small glass bottle, instead of hauling it by the ton with heavy horses and carts.

A freshly cut piece of chalk taken from a chalkpit with all possible precautions, to exclude air germs, furnishes numbers of living microbes. It is now believed that we owe all the huge existing beds of that very useful substance to a microbe. If this is the case, house builders would have had no lime, and consequently no mortar but for this busy form of invisible life.

Now that every existing disease, from leprosy down to a boil, has been found to result from the misdirected energy of some microbe, science has harnessed these evil growths, dwarfed them, and is using them to fight their parents. Two centuries ago Turkish doctors were making the small pox microbes help them, though at that time no one had ever heard of a microbe. Lady Mary Wortley Montague wrote home to England from Belgrade in the year 1718, telling how her boy had been inoculated for small pox. That was, of course, long before Jenner had discovered that cowpox microbes were just as good as and much less dangerous for smallpox than were the smallpox microbes themselves.

Vaccination having proved such an immense success, Pasteur and others considered that all diseases might possibly be fought in the same kind of way. Pasteur's most famous experiments have been for the cure of hydrophobia. This terrible form of madness is caused by a poison inoculated by the teeth of a mad dog or other animal. The poison from a wolf's mouth is the worst; from that of a dog, next in virulence. Pasteur discovered that hydrophobia germs from a monkey were not so virulent as those from a dog, and that, by inoculating a rabbit or a guinea-pig, the poison might be still further reduced in strength.

The first human being saved by these weakened microbes was Joseph Meister, a boy of nine years, who was bitten by a mad dog on the 4th of July, 1885. During the next ten days thirteen injections were made, getting gradually stronger and stronger. The boy got well, and since that time these microbes in harness have been used to save hundreds of lives yearly. Only five per thousand of Pasteur patients die.

CRIMINALS DREAD SLEEP.

Confessions Made by Them During Hours of Slumber.

Criminologists say that the greatest terror that afflicts that fraction of humanity suffering from an uneasy conscience is not dread of the police, by any means, but awe of any other acknowledged enemy or law defiers.

What the criminal dreads is sleep, says the Topeka Capitol.

Sleep is, it appears, the friend of the righteous only. To men with the knowledge of dark deeds stored within them, sleep is the most treacherous of foes. The countless poems that have been written in praise of it very naturally appear as so much cold-blooded mockery to such as are in hourly dread of betraying themselves under its influence.

An untold number of crimes have been confessed by their perpetrators during sleep. Is it any wonder that those conscious of irregularities of conduct prefer to remain awake.

It was not long ago that a well-known New York detective happened to be traveling in a sleeping car. The detective, who chanced to be occupying a lower berth, heard the sleeper above him burst forth into a long-winded confession regarding several daring jewelry robberies wherein he had taken part. Much impressed, the official kept an eye on him. Further inquiries proved that the confession had been an exact record of what had taken place.

Many years ago a common lodging-house was the scene of a sleeping criminal's confession. The room occupied by himself and one other—a young sailor. While the sailor was lying awake he suddenly heard a curious and ghastly laugh issue from his room companion's lips. The laugh was followed by a long and rambling description of a murder he had committed, horrible in its details.

The sailor crept downstairs and informed the landlord of what had occurred. The latter at once summoned a policeman, who recognized the sleeper as the man "wanted" for the crime in question. At the trial which followed he was found guilty and sentenced to death. As for the sailor, he came in for a considerable reward.

BACTERIOLOGY OF MILK.

Prof. Conn, of Wesleyan Reports for Rockefeller Institute.

The first report which has been made of research carried on under the auspices of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research was made when Prof. Conn, of Wesleyan University, told the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture of the experiments covering a period of several months at that University. He has had charge of the experiments at Wesleyan and at Storrs Agricultural College, upon milk bacteria. Wesleyan was the first place in America where this was studied. Prof. Conn said:

"It has been long known that if there were no bacteria in milk, it would keep indefinitely without souring. The growth of bacteria in milk has been found to present many problems. In every quart of milk allowed to stand twenty-four hours there is a stubborn conflict of bacteria, similar to the struggle for existence that occurs everywhere in nature. If an acre of land were cleared of vegetation and allowed to remain fifty years, it would then be found covered again, but nobody could predict the kind of vegetation. Hundreds of species would have sprung up. An exactly similar condition has been found to exist in the bacteria of milk.

"At first the milk is like the field, with no vegetation. It contains no bacteria, but they find their way into it as seeds do into the soil. The twenty-four hours' struggle they have with each other is like that of the half century on the soil. Some species grow for a time and are then crowded out. Some species, abundant at first, disappear in ten hours. The questions of where these bacteria come from, how they develop, and which obtain the mastery, are of the greatest importance to the public health. Some bacteria are beneficial, others noxious. They have presented problems it will take years to solve in the laboratories of the world."—New York Sun.

The Three Ages of the West.

Twenty-five years ago, says Emerson Hough in the Century, potatoes were so high in price in certain towns of the Rocky Mountains, that the merchants handling them often reserved the right to retain the peelings, which, in turn, were sold for planting purposes, the eyes of the potatoes thus having a considerable commercial value, obviously in proportion to the distance from the nearest railroad or steamboat line. This situation could not forever endure. There must come a day when we could afford to throw our peelings, and throw them away cut thick and carelessly. Equally true is it that the time is coming in America when we shall gather up our potato peelings and cherish them. There you have the three ages of the west.

Another instance of changed standards in the West may be seen in the revolution as to petty prices. Up to twenty years ago, in most Rock Mountain communities, the quarter-dollar was the smallest coin in circulation. With the railroads came the dime, the nickel, and at last the penny; but they came to a West that was no more.

Distance lends enchantment, and the borrower keeps the interest.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFLY TOLD.

Condensed Special Dispatches From Many Points.

PATENTS AND PENSIONS GRANTED.

State's Income During 1901—Nearly $18,000,000 in Revenues Collected, Part of Which Has Been Returned to the Counties—Conscience Money $2.02—Farmer's Frenzy Causes Disaster—Tries to Kill Himself.

Pensions granted: William Putnam, Stoney Fork, $10; Thomas Griffith, Claysville, $10; Addison H. Simmons, Banksville, $8; John Thomas, Bradock, $12; James H. Vores, McConnellsburg, $12; Jacob Dutra, Kerrmoor, $8; Oliver S. Rumberger, Warriors Mark, $12; David Behana, Monongahela, $8; Henry Bearly, Lewistown, $10; Jeremiah M. Wibley, Port Royal, $12; Robert Miller, Soldiers' Home, Erie, $6; Mary Bloom, Troy, $12; Peter J. Hand, Titusville, $8; William D. McTeeters, Blacklick Station, $10; David Putt, Saxtion, $14; James Huffman, Oak Forrest, $10; Jacob Zimmerman, Coalport, $10; Bell McDowell, Grove City, $8.

Patents granted: Harry W. Baker, Oakmont, hot air furnace; James H. Baker, Allegheny, brake beam; John T. Blake, Pittsburg, rail joint connection; Burtwin L. and W. P. Brington, Bradford, piston valve for air compressors; Henry L. Dixon, Pittsburg, glass pot furnace; Simon J. Freeman, Bradford, coffee or tea pot; Edward E. Frutchey, Towanda, shoe lace fastener; John W. Frye, Oil City, casing head for oil wells; Franklin R. Heister, Centerport, steering mechanism for motor vehicles; Julian Kennedy, Pittsburg, shaft coupling; Walter Kennedy, Allegheny, plant for coke making; Daniel Lesh, West Fairview, spirit level; Herman Moon, Grove City, clutch; George R. Moore, Erie, mail bag catching and delivering mechanism; Josph Morgan, Johnstown, apparatus for metal rolling; George Saylor, Mattawana, grate; Edward A. Schooley, Pittsburg, railway torpedo; James Shelton, Towanda, stocking; Herman Tiedemann, Pittsburg, rail joint; Christ Farez, Tyrone, bolt fastener.

Charles C. Riley, a brakeman, fell from his train near South Fork and was killed.

The Young Men's Missionary Society of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, celebrated its sixty-first anniversary. Rev. Dr. Arthur L. Pierson, of New York city, delivered an address.

In a railroad wreck near Fortage, John McFarland, a brakeman, of Mahaffey, was killed in the caboose of his train.

A car of merchandise and one of household goods on the Pennsylvania Railroad were entirely consumed by fire in front of the station, Lewistown. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

While George Shope, an aged Penn Township farmer, was crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad at Duncannon with a four-horse team, a train struck the wagon and wrecked it. One horse was killed and Shope jumped from the back of the saddle horse just in time to save his life.

Tamaqua Lodge, Spanish War Veterans' Association, was organized at Tamaqua, with about fifty charter members. The officers are: Commander, G. B. Kline; senior vice-commander, W. H. Clewell, Summit Hill; junior vice-commander, C. F. Shindel; adjutant, Frank D. Kershner; quartermaster, Edward M. B. Shepp.

During the fiscal year recently ended the State collected as revenues $17,727,432.46, and returned to its source about $2,000,000, leaving about $15,000,000 for the payment of all expenses. Of the personal property tax three-fourths was returned to the counties and the departments which imposed or collected them received all of the fines for maintenance.

The School Directors of Upper Gwynedd have received $50 bequeathed by the late Lizzie H. Jones, of Bonilla, South Dakota, with which to purchase library books for the West Point and Gwynedd Western Schools. Miss Jones was for a number of years teacher of these schools.

William Kinkus was killed and Rollis Dumpsky was badly injured by an explosion of dynamite at Primrose Colliery, Mahanoy City. The men undertook to tamp a charge of dynamite with a drill. An explosion followed, which hurled Kinkus and his comrade down the breast.

Joel Troutman, aged 65, a farmer of Center Township, was committed to prison at Reading charged with assault and battery with intent to kill his son, Howard, aged 35. As an outcome of the trouble two barns were burned. The prisoner is supposed to be insane.

The Schuykill County Medical Society elected the following officers: President, Dr. Joseph P. Morris, of St. Clair; vice-president, Dr. George Little, of Tamaqua; treasurer, Dr. David Taggart, of Frackville; censor, Dr. J. S. Callen, of Shenandoah.

Judge Johnson, at Medis, granted a new trial in the suit of J. E. Johnson against the Chester Traction Company for damages for the loss of a leg by being run over by a car. It was shown that an official of the company was seen talking to a juror. Johnson lost his case.

The business offices of A. M. Wellmer's Sons, wholesale grain dealers, and Knerr & Bowman, coal dealers, Lebanon, were entered by thieves, and at both places the safes were opened by means of the combination. Little booty was secured.

Mine Inspector Edward Brennan, of the seventh anthracite district, reports that in 1901 there were 158 accidents, sixty fatal and ninety-eight non-fatal. In 1900 there were 140, forty-nine of which were fatal and ninety-one non-fatal.

A charter was issued by the State Department to the Keystone Silk Weaving Company, Philadelphia; capital, $30,000.

The Laubach grist mill, at Northampton, owned by the Eastern Milling & Export Co., and managed by ex-Senator E. H. Laubach, was almost totally destroyed by fire. The loss is about $8,000, fully insured.

Edward M. B. Shepp, Tamaqua, was unanimously elected captain of Company B, Eighth Regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain H. B. Russell.

It was announced at Pottsville that W. M. Stellwagon, master mechanic of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway shops at Palo Alto, has been placed on the company's retired list with a pension.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

S. W. SMITH, ... Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1902.

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NOTE.—Subscribers will please observe the date on the label of the Reporter after a remittance is made and report if it is not correct. Dates are only changed the first issue of each month. Jan01, means that your subscription is paid to last January. 01 means July, 1901.

Marriage Licenses.

Democratic County Com., 1902

JOHN J. BOWER, Chairman.

Bellefonte, N. W.—John Trafford, Bellefonte.
" S. W.—P. H. Garity, "
" W. W.—George R. Meek, "
Centre Hall, John G. Dauberman, Centre Hall.
Howard, Abe Webber, Howard.
Milesburg, George Noll, Milesburg.
Millheim, F. P. Musser, Millheim.
Philipsburg, 1st W—J. W. Lukins, Philipsburg.
" 2nd W—Ed. G. Jones, "
" 3rd W—A. J. Graham, "
S. Philipsburg, Henry C. Wilcox, "
State College, John I. Robeson, State College.
Unionville, Geo. W. Rumbarger, Fleming.
Benner, N. P—John F. Grove, Bellefonte.
" S. P—John Ishler, "
Boggs, N. P—Orvis Fetzer, Yarnel.
" E. P—G. H. Lyman, Roland.
" W. P—James W. Fulmer, Milesburg.
Burnside, Maynard Meeker, Pine Glenn.
College, I. J. Dreese, Lemont.
Curtin, Peter Robb, Jr., Romola.
Ferguson, E. P—W. H. Fry, Pine Grove Mills.
" W. P—Isaac Harpster, Gatesburg.
Gregg, N. P—George F. Weaver, Penns Cave.
" E. P—Frank Fisher, Penn Hall.
" W. P—William Pealer, Spring Mills.
Haines W. P—Geo. W. Kister, Aaronsburg.
" E. P—E. M. Boon, Feidler.
Half Moon, J. P. Sebring, Loveville.
Harris, P. S. Ishler, Boalsburg.
Howard, Robert Confer, Howard.
Huston, J. W. Murphey, Julian.
Liberty, E. W. Gardner, Blanchard.
Marion, J. W. Orr, Walker.
Miles, E. P—W. H. Zeigler, Wolfs Store.
" M. P—J. N. Moyer, Rebersburg.
" W. P—E. H. Zeigler, Madisonburg.
Patton, Thomas M. Huey, Buffalo Run.
Penn, A. L. Auman, Coburn,
Potter, S. P—F. A. Carson, Potters Mills.
" N. P—David K. Keller, Centre Hall.
" W. P—P. B. Jordon, Colyer.
Rush, N. P—Wm. E. Frank, Philipsburg.
" S. P—John J. Wayne, Osceola Mills.
Snow Shoe, E. P—M. McLaughlin, Snow Shoe.
" " W. P—Wm. Kern, Moshannon.
Spring, N. P—James C. Carson, Bellefonte.
" S. P—James H. Corl, Pleasant Gap.
" W. P—John L. Dunlop, Bellefonte.
Taylor, J. T. Merryman, Hannah.
Union, A. B. Hall, Fleming.
Walker, E. P—S. Peck, Nittany.
" M. P—J. D. Miller, Hublersburg.
" W. P—S. H. Shaffer, Zion.
Worth, W. T. Hoover, Port Matilda.

PENSIONING EX-PRESIDENTS.

Representative Lovering, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives providing that ex-Presidents of the United States shall receive a salary of $25,000 from the date of their retirement from office, the law to apply to any ex-President living at the time it is enacted. The only individual who would be immediately benefited by the passage of the bill is Grover Cleveland. But Mr. Cleveland is understood to be quite far from being in a condition of want, and he is not a man of the sort who would be likely to claim public bounty as a pensioner simply for civil services already remunerated. There does not seem to be any need for such a law. The President of the United States receives a fitting and liberal salary, and can always lay by something for the rainy day. Washington was the wealthiest of our Presidents, and the salary has been doubled from the sum he received for the last quarter of a century.

Judges Yerkes in Bucks County, has given an opinion concerning the fees of township supervisors which ought to have wide interest. The Judge held that the supervisor is entitled to no commissions other than those on cash payments of tax. He is not entitled to commissions on tax worked out. Neither is he entitled to commissions on licenses or on taxes remitted. It is estimated that the effect of this will be to reduce the fees of supervisors by one-half or two-thirds. It has been discovered in a good many places that the old system of working out the road tax is not a good one, and does not produce good roads, but it is so convenient that it is still kept up nearly everywhere.

Farmers who have been voting the Republican ticket for protection, which does not protect, may be interested in the statement, that for the past few weeks four-fifths of the potatoes reaching New York city for consumption have come from Europe. Farmers in some counties have been holding their potatoes hoping to get from seventy-five cents to a dollar, and perhaps would have received this sum, but for these importations. The Dingley tariff puts a duty of twenty-five cents on potatoes, but notwithstanding this duty, the importation has reduced the price in New York city so that farmers have no prospects of receiving the price they anticipated. Protection in this case, does not protect. It is different with the tariff on iron, etc., quite different.

The Isthmian Canal Commissions report favors the Panama route. It was transmitted to Congress Monday by the president without comment.

General Bell has ordered reconcentration of Filipinos to break up the insurrection in Batangas Province.

The Philippine tariff debate began in the Senate Tuesday, the House bill having been favorably reported.

The National Guard Association meets in Wasington to consider a bill looking to the organization of the guards of the various States into a reserve army of the Federal Government.

Hearings on proposed reductions in the war taxes on tea and beer 40 be held next Monday.

(Continued from First Page.)

daughter offered herself as a sacrifice to save all others. The whole kingdom was in mourning—for the girl was beloved by every one. St. George at last heard of it and determined to slay the dragon, who had hitherto proved invulnerable to every one. So while the king and people trembled and prayed in agony St. George made a great ball of some sticky substance that was used for making boats water proof. And when the Dragon came out to get and slay the maiden, St. George threw the ball right into the Dragon's mouth and as his teeth closed down on it he could not open it again. Then St. George easily slew him with his sword and there was great rejoicing in the whole realm.

"Correlation of Studies" was the next topic discussed. Miss Ada Hayman: The old ideas were that the three Rs should be taught—reading, 'riting and 'rithmatic. the new ideas are the development of the three Hs—head, heart, hand.

James B. Strohm: (Mr. Strohm's talk on correlation of studies was of such a character as to merit its publication in full, which will be done in the next issue.)

"Preparation for teaching":—D. K. Mothersbaugh: The teacher does not prepare as thoroughly as others who enter professions. He should observe human nature; be a good disciplinarian—able to govern himself and others. No matter how able a school teacher may be he should make daily preparation; without this there will be failure.

Edward Williams: If you are not thoroughly prepared you will find it an obstacle in the way to success in the school room. The teacher should not only have a certificate, but have a liking for the work.

"How to teach primary geography."—Miss Gertrude Wieland: Much of the work should be based on language exercises. Let the boys and girls gather seeds, plants, etc. Tell nature stories; tell about animals; the butterfly, cocoon, birds. Tell about towns, townships and states, why certain towns have certain names; why Philadelphia is called the city of Brotherly Love. Have the idea within yourself; do not use books.

E. K. Smith: Geography should be taught in a way that it will not be beyond the conception of the scholar. Home geography—the geography of your immediate surroundings—should first be taught; foreign geography later.

Miss Winifred Wieland sang a beautiful solo; it was pleasing to the ear from start to finish.

R. B. Harrison presided over the institute. The body was easily governed and showed all defference to the chair. E. K. Smith acted as secretary. Miss Dora Meyer presided at the organ.

Miss Bertha Tressler, daughter of J. L. Tressler, recited a splendid little poem, telling on what there is "down."

Observations.

An observer at the institute was impressed with a few observations. Boalsburg at one time was the Athens of Penns Valley. The old academy there sent many young men into the world with the education attained there as the only sure foundation of success. Many of them have been successful—successful in a true sense—in life. The observation is that people of that town are awake today to the value of education; that hospitality is natural, inbred, among Boalsburg citizens; that their public school teachers are a credit to them.

It was observed that with Superintendent Gramley there were five candidates at the institute, willing and abundantly able, to serve the county at the head of the public schools.

It was observed that the teachers who took part in discussions had made previous preparation not only on the subject asssigned them but on all.

It was observed that history is a play thing for Prof. Jas Gregg. Gregg was an historion when in kilts, and an orator when in knickerbockers.

State College.

Prof. Irving L. Foster, P. V. C., installed the officers of State College Woodman Camp, No. 6137, on Friday night as follows: V. C., J. C. Pillsburry; W. A., Wm. A. Hoy; B., Wm. A. Collins; C., H. D. Edmiston; P., W. S. Glenn, M. D.; M., M. Woomer; E., H. Glenn. Clark Herman, Christ H. Evey and E. E. Evey have gone to Pittsburg to work for the Murray Lumber Company. Oscar Bowersox went to Allegheny county to look up a new situation. Butcher A. F. Markle is one of the big users of ice here, taking ten car loads from Hecla; the College takes 250 tons from Oak Hall. S. S. Greib has a fine situation in the car shops at Coreopolis. Dr. W. F. Harter, D. D. H. C., of the Woodmen, was absent most of last week on an official trip to Altoona, Everett and other points. Dr. C. A. Brown, Jr., has just returned to his duties at the Experiment Station, from a tour of institute duty.

GIRLS WANTED.—The Bush House, Bellefonte, wants two or three girls for dining room work. No previous experience in the dining room needed. Inquire at the Reporter office or

BUSH HOUSE,
Bellefonte, Pa.

THE INNS OF NORWAY

PLAIN AND WHOLESOME AND WITHOUT ANY FRILLS.

The Meals Are Formidable Affairs, and Salmon Is Always Served. Guests Are Expected to Eat Heartily and to Wait on Themselves.

At intervals of eight or ten miles along the public highway, usually in connection with the skyds stations, are inns where the traveler will invariably find the comforts if not the luxuries of life—plenty of food and shelter, bed and board. There is no upholstered furniture or velvet carpets or eggshell china, but always neat lace curtains at every window, sometimes in the windows of the stables.

A luxurious American will have to deny himself much that he is accustomed to at home and will encounter experiences and customs that are new and novel to him. But if he is reasonable in his requirements and behaves himself like a gentleman he will always meet with a hospitable although a homely welcome. The Norwegian hotel keepers measure our appetites by their own and give you so much to eat, particularly at the noon dinner, that you are stupid and sleepy all the rest of the day and snooze in your carriage when you ought to be admiring the scenery.

There is no style about the hotels, and the service is poor. The household work is all done by the landlord and his wife and daughters. There are no electric bells, and if you want anything you usually have to hunt for it and help yourself. It is the custom of the country for the travelers to make themselves at home, and you are sometimes compelled to look after your own luggage or it is liable to be left. But you will recover it again after a time. The people are honest, considerate and unselfish, but unpretentious in their hospitality. There are no locks on their doors, for none is needed. Burglars and thieves are absolutely unknown.

The bedrooms are barren of ornaments and easy chairs that we are accustomed to at home. There are no carpets and no rugs on the floor. All the appurtenances are plain and substantial, without any effort at show and very little idea of convenience. The beds are good, but usually the only cover is a comfortable seven or eight inches thick and as heavy and unwieldy as a feather bed. You can't tuck it in at the bottom or at the sides, and it is always sliding off to the floor. It is too much covering for an ordinary sleeper, and when the nights are warm, as they often are, you are compelled to choose between a chill and suffocation.

The pillows are another nuisance. There are usually a bolster of feathers about the size of a barrel and a little bit of a 4 by 9 pillow an inch or two thick, with pretty trimmings upon it. The big pillow is too big, and the little one is two small, and you solve the dilemma by rolling up your overcoat into a ball and using that instead. There is plenty of fresh, heavy, homemade linen—large, square towels that have been woven under the same roof during the long winter days.

The breakfast is abundant and often terrifying. You are at first confronted with five or six different kinds of cheese, an equal variety of cold meats, tinned fish, smoked herring and salmon, cold boiled ham, three or four kinds of cold sausage, strips of dried reindeer meat and half a dozen different jams and preserved fruits. You are expected to partake freely of that sort of provender and usually do so until you learn by experience that dried fish, boiled eggs, veal cutlets and other hot food will soon follow if you are patient. The coffee is usually good, and there is always an abundance of rich, thick cream. There is no warm bread, but five or six kinds of cold bread baked from wheat, rye and oat flour, besides the national "flatbrod," which no Norwegian table is ever without.

The dinner is a formidable affair after the fashion of the ordinary European table d'hote, with soup, fish, roast, salad, preserves and pudding, while for supper you get the same assortment of cheese, cold meats, fish, sausage and preserves that you have had for breakfast and two or three hot dishes. Fish is the staff of life and salmon the mainstay. It is served in some form at every meal, fried at breakfast and supper and boiled for dinner, with strips of cold smoked salmon of a deep rich color on the side at all meals.

The lakes and rivers are well stocked with salmon trout, which are caught in nets and kept alive in tanks until they are needed. You enjoy them the first five or six meals, but after you have had them seventeen or eighteen times in succession they begin to lose their relish. Beer is the ordinary beverage. Everybody drinks it. Claret and Rhine wine can be had at the larger hotels, but never any whisky, brandy or other strong liquors. Local option prevails throughout Norway, and in the country districts the sale of spirituous liquors is forbidden.—W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record-Herald.

Half and Half.

"Have you suffered much from toothache?" asked the dentist.

"A little," answered the young woman in the chair, "but not much. My teeth, I suspect, are like mamma's. She has never had anything done to hers, and she hasn't an unsound tooth in her head."

"How are your father's teeth?"

"Poor papa! His are all gone. They never were anything but mere shells."

"Well," said the dentist, breaking it to her as gently as he could, "it's very evident that you inherit your upper jaw from your mother and your lower jaw from your father."—Chicago Tribune.

Write Grant Hoover for prices on insurance. ooo

TWO WRECKS.

Messrs. Samuel Swartz and Lanson Burris Each Had Wrecks.

Saturday forenoon Samuel Swartz narrowly escaped a bad wreck. He was driving a spirited team along the Fort woods when one of the tongue bolts came loose, which caused the tongue to drop and frighten the animals. They at once turned around in the road and threw the driver to the ground. Mr. Swartz held to the reins, and after being dragged about in the road for a while, he succeeded in gaining control of the horses. Not much damage was done to the driver, sled or harness. Mr. Swartz was heavily dressed, which saved him from being bruised about his body.

The second wreck occurred Monday morning. Messrs. Lanson Burris and John Heckman, both young farmers, west of town, were on their way to the Howard Creamery Company's place of business to deliver their supply of milk. The latter overtook the former just above town and started to drive around him. There was a good natured race for a short distance, and then all was thought to be over. Heckman, shortly afterward was surprised to see Burris' horses, sled and driver pass him like a streak, and then only discovered that his neighbor's team had become unmanageble. They ran down church street at a terrific rate, the only fastenings to the sled being the neck yoke. The driver anticipating that when the team would reach the diamond they would "turn the corner around," jumped from the sled to avoid injury. The team however disappointed him and ran across the diamond and down the Brush Valley road. Bystanders watched them pass, but no one dared to stop them—it would have been a useless risk of life. On reaching the barn of Wm. Scholl, a mile and a half below town, the team ran into the barn yard and was captured. Considering all things, little damage was done.

A. W. Garver Surprised.

Anthony W. Garver, of Pleasant Gap, was given a surprise party the other night, it being his birthday. His good wife and daughter Bertha induced him to go to a neighbor's house, and in the meantime the following persons assembled to do him honor: J. A. Hoover and wife, Wallace White, wife and daughter, Calvin Horner and wife, John Stump and lady, Ella Nicely, Vira Lonebarger, Pearl Knoff-inger, Laura Runkle, A. G. Dubbs and wife, L. Gingerick and lady, W. Weaver and lady, E. Beck and lady, B. Spangler and lady, C. Poorman and lady.

Coal Land Sold.

Former Governor D. H. Hastings, Col. J. L. Spangler and others have sold to eastern capitalists something over 5,000 acres, situated in Barr and Susquehanna townships, Cambria county, and Green township, Indiana county, within the past few days. The exact sum received for these lands is understood to be more than $550 000 The property will be placed under operation within a year, which will necessitate the building of a branch road about four miles long up Moss creek, upon which the lands are situated This branch will connect with the Susquehanna branch of the Cambria and Clearfield at Spangler.

Boalsburg.

Wesley Meyers made a business trip to State College Tuesday; Mr. Meyer has hired to Elmer Houtz, of Linden Hall, who has bought out Wm. Meyer, the Millheim butcher.

Many of the citizens attended the sale of R. S. Palmer, at Oak Hall, last Wednesday.

The bustling butchers Segner and Ishler made a flying trip to the Branch last week.

Bert Allen, the enterprising hide merchant, made a business trip to State College recently.

George Ishler has been confined to the house for some time with an attack of dyspepsia.

Messrs. George Keller, of Houserville and Thomas Gray, of Woolrich, were callers at the home of David Keller Thursday.

Miss Helen Meyer returned home last Wednesday from an extended visit among friends in Altoona.

D. W. Meyer returned home Wednesday from a visit to the I. O. O. F. Orphans' Home at Sunbury.

Miss Priscilla Wilson left Tuesday for Curwensville, to see her sister, Mrs. Mattie Twigg, who has been very sick with pneumonia.

Messrs. Adam Hosterman and John Fortney each brought a load of sand from the Barrens for Ira Rishel's new house.

Ephriam Keller and son Paul spent Saturday at the home of his father, David Keller.

Clover Seed and Mill Feeds.

I have on hand choice Clover Seed and all kinds of Mill feeds, such as chop, bran, shorts, middlings—brown and white—by the ton.

JOSEPH LUTZ, Centre Hall, Pa.

For Sale or Rent.—Store and dwelling opposite hotel, Spring Mills. Address J. D. LONG,
Spring Mills, Pa.

BANKS.

Penn's Valley Banking Company,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Receives Deposits,
Discounts Notes.
W. B. MINGLE, Cashier. auly

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S. TAYLOR,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug95

J. H. ORVIS. C. M. BOWER, E. J. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 26jul00

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker.
FORTNEY & WALKER.
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

S. D. GETTIG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
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N. B. SPANGLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

J. F. GARTHOFF,
Justice of the Peace, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer, COBURN, PA.

H. E. SHRECKENGOST,
Farmers Mill's, Pa.
AUCTIONEER AND CARPENTER.
I am open for engagements in either of there occupations. My experience in both should be a sufficient guarantee for satisfaction and good work. Terms are moderate. Give me a trial. mar 21-1 yr

DR. SMITH'S SALVE for chilblains, etc. Sent by mail for 25 cents. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

WANTED, AGENTS.
To sell our Teas, Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder to consumers. Liberal commission paid. Address, GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
j44 35 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

DR. SMITH SALVE for all kinds of sores Nothing fails to yield. Sent by mail The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa. 25 cents

FOR SALE.—Two writing desks for sale. In good condition, and suitable for a business office. Apply at the REPORTER office. sep5 3t

J. VICTOR ROYER,
Attorney-at-law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office directly North of Court House. 02

"Some time ago my daughter caught a severe cold. She complained of pains her in chest and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy according to directions and in two days she was well and able to go to school. I have used this remedy in my family for the past seven years and have never known it to fail," says James Prendergast, merchant, Annato Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. The pains in the chest indicated an approaching attack of pneumonia, which in this instance was undoubtedly warded off by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Sold by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

W. A. HENNEY,
BLACKSMITH.
Come around to see me.

Spring Mills, Pa.
P. V. S. STORE.
Do not have wet feet.
Do not think Spring is here.
Do not think any old thing will do.
Do not think you will not catch cold unless you will come to the store and get something warm and comfortable in all kinds and sizes of shoes.
We can expect three more months of cold and wet weather until the sunny days of Spring come.
You can expect some special prices—
C. A. KRAPE.

HOTELS.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
J. W. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and tables supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

HOTEL HAAG,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Fine Stabling. Heated Throughout.
Rates $1.00 per day.
East Bishop Street.
F. A. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
Edwin Rahl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
First-class accommodations at all times for man or beast.
Free bus to and from all trains.
Excellent livery attached.

OLD FORT HOTEL,
S. B. SHAFFER, Proprietor.
Rates $1.00 per Day. Newly Furnished
Best Liquors. Fine Stabling.

G. L. OWENS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
TYRONE, PA.
Our Specialty: Collections and Reports. References on request. Nearby towns represented:—Bellwood, Altoona, Hollidaysburg and Huntingdon. 27sep 99

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 24, 1901.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.38 a. m.—Train 61. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.10 p. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 12.10 p. m., Washington 1.15 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

2.27 a. m.—Train 39. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Harrisburg, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin. Week days for Harrisburg, Hazleton, Pottsville, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

7.35 p. m.—Train 13. Weekdays for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York 9.20 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4.55 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury-Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.33 a. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia 7.22 a. m., New York 9.53 a. m., (10.3 a. m. Sundays,) Baltimore 7.15 a. m., Washington 8 8.50 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5.27 p. m.—Train 7. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.00 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.40 p. m.—Train 9. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A. M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 58	9 30	Montandon	9 15	5 [illegible]
1 45	9 20	Lewisburg	9 05	5 42
1 38	9 13	Biehl	8 58	5 [illegible]
1 37	9 12	Vicksburg	8 57	5 24
2 05	9 50	Millmont	8 23	5 18
2 16	7 02	Hillmont	8 12	5 06
2 28	7 00	Glen Iron	8 00	4 51
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40	4 32
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 30	4 22
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 23	4 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 15	4 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 09	4 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 02	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	6 57	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	6 51	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	6 47	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	6 43	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 39	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 30	2 24
4 09	8 58	Axemann	6 24	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 20	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m., 7.25 a. m., 9.05 a. m., 1.15 5.15 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.30 a. m. 10.03 a. m. 5.00, 5.32 p. m. and 8.15 p. m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.03 a. m and 4.56 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.20 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 4.38 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p.m.	Lv. Ar.	p m	p.m	a.m.
7 10	12 40	6 30	BELLEFONTE	9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 52	6 42	Nigh	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48	Zion	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53	Hecla Park	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 38	3 05	6 55	Dunkles	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 06	6 59	HUBLERSBG	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 43	3 1[illegible]	7 03	Snydertown	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06	Nittany	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	Huston	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	LAMAR	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15	Clintondale	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	Krider's Sdg.	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	Mackeyville	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30	Cedar Springs	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	Salona	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37	MILL HALL	7 52	4 00	8 30
11 45	8 15		Jersey Shore	3 25		7 55
12 20	8 45	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	12 50		7 21
12 34	11 50	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 30		6 55
8 29	7 09		PHILA	8 36		11 26
			Atlantic City			
			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua)			
10 40	9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila)	4 30		9 00
p. m	a. m	Arr.	Lve.	a. m		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. 6 00 p. m. Sunday. 10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p. m. and Westbound from Philadelphia at 11.35 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD 12⅞	8⅝	2⅝	STATIONS.	3⅝	7⅝	11⅝	WESTWARD
PM	PM	AM	Ar. Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 20	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 08	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 55	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brisly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 32	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 00
5 31	12 23	8 02	Ion	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 15

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1902.

Potters Mills.

Quite a number from this place took in the Odd Fellows' banquet, viz.: W. W. McCormick and wife, J. M. Carson and wife; C. M. Harshbarger, wife and daughter Miss Elsie, J. F. McCoy, M. A. Sankey and sister Miss Mabel, F. A. Carson and Miss Kathryn A. Wilkinson, John Armstrong and sister Miss Bertha, Miss Blanche Heckman.

Geiss Wagner, of Manhattan, Illinois, is visiting friends in town.

Miss Edith Decker, of Pine Grove Mills, is visiting her cousin, Alice Decker.

Edward Lucas is again seen in town; he is home on his vacation.

Merchant Carson transacted business at the county seat Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Armstrong are on the sick list.

J. B. Harper spent a few days recently with his daughter, Mrs. James Runkle, at Centre Hall.

Michael Smith spent Sunday with his brothers at Spring Mills.

Spring Mills.

Geiss Wagner, of Manhattan, Ill., and Emanuel Smith, of Potters Mills, spent Sunday with Smith Brothers.

Daniel Slagle removed the splint from his hand, which he was unfortunate in breaking some time ago.

George Dunkle, the popular wall paper dealer, has already prepared for the spring trade; all the late patterns can be seen at his place of business, and prices lower than ever.

Democrats turn out to the caucus meeting next Saturday at one o'clock, at Penn Hall, to elect two supervisors, two school directors, two overseers of the poor, one auditor and one town clerk. The two candidates now talked of for supervisor are John Breon for the north side and Andrew Corman for the south; C. J. Finkle for overseer of the south side; constable, John Lloyd, Ham. Shreckengost, J. C. Beaty and Duncan Runkle. We never had better material in the field for constable.

The building committee has started to quarry stones for the new Lutheran church.

Wilbur Shires, of Philadelphia, is home for a couple weeks' vacation; he is employed as stenographer for some large firm.

Roy Leitzel, son of James Leitzel, Jr., while cutting wood cut off his index finger at the first joint.

T. B. Jamison, the hustling insurance agent, is kept quite busy filling out insurance policies; he represents some of the best companies.

The M. E. church building of this place, is filled nightly to its utmost capacity. Parties from the surrounding country flock to the church in large numbers, all anxious to hear Evangelist Laumaster, and to take part in these highly interesting and instructive meetings. Mr. Laumaster is a very fluent and attractive speaker, affable, polished and a gentleman of the highest intelligence. The Y. M. C. A. of this place are to be complimented; they made no blunder in securing the services of Evangelist Laumaster to conduct a series of meetings, meetings too that are accomplishing great good.

Among the names announced in this bailiwick for constabulary honors, is H. E. Shreckengast, a young man of considerable intelligence, and a gentleman of character and ability. As constable he would prove a very efficient and reliable officer. Within the past few days he has displayed remarkable political strength. His following includes many of the prominent Democrats; his nomination would be an excellent one.

Mrs. W. R. Donachy, of Lewisburg, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Herring, for several weeks, returned home Saturday last.

H. B. Miller, an employe of Allison's flouring mill, was placed on the sick calendar last week, suffering from a mild type of German measles; he is now convalescing. There are several other cases of measles, but none of a very serious character.

Musical College.

The College of Music at Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., offers a cheerful and commodious home to young people desiring instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music. $33 will pay for six weeks' instruction and board. Spring term begins May 5. For catalogue address

o]22 HENRY B. MOYER.

You can buy a first-class blanket at a low price from Boozer, Centre Hall.

A Cure for Lumbago.

W. C. Williamson, of Amherst, Va., says: "For more than a year I suffered from lumbago. I finally tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it gave me entire relief, which all other remedies had failed to do." Sold by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Gum boots, just right for this kind of weather, at—C. P. Long's.

All kinds of horse blankets, from 65 cents up, at Boozers, Centre Hall.

Colyer.

Protracted meeting held by Rev. Shultz at Zion Hill, is still in progress and has been very successful; several evenings last week Rev. Dubbs, of Rebersburg, officiated.

Gardner Grove, of Centre Hall, visited at the home of Wm. Moyer on Friday.

Miss Minnie Floray, of Farmers Mills, was the guest of Jonas and Katie Boal the past week.

Miss Anna Mitterling, of Tusseyville, spent Thursday with her friends, Annie Fabringer and Nannie Miess.

The funeral of Mrs. Jacob Wagner was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Lingle, of Spring Mills, attended the funeral on Thursday; they spent the remainder of the day with Mrs. Wingard and after the evening revival service returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Smith, of Potters Mills, spent a day at the home of P. B. Jordan.

Mrs. Rebecca Boal and Mrs. Arthur Lee, who were on the sick list are improving.

Samuel Slack purchased a very fine roan horse at the public sale of Mr. Palmer at Oak Hall.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander, of Potters Mills, spent last Thursday at the home of J. H. Moyer.

Misses Myrian Meyers and Sallie Wright, of Colyer, visited the past week at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. Ezra Ripka, at Lewistown, and returned home Saturday pleased with their trip.

Wm. Stump and mother attended the I. O. O. F. banquet at Centre Hall last Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moyer and son Elmer visited over Sunday at the home of Gardner Grove, at Centre Hall.

Mrs. A. Holderman held a reception on Thursday in honor of her daughter Anna, who was recently married to Thomas Thall, of Bellefonte. Only the relatives and intimate friends of the bride and groom were present. The correspondent wishes the young couple a pleasant voyage over the sea of matrimony.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rowe and family, of Centre Hall, visited Mrs. Rowe's parents Sunday.

Miss Cora Houtz, after spending several days with her parents at Pleasant Gap, returned home last week.

Peter Philips will move to Milroy in the spring, where he will be employed by the Richely Bros. in running a dinkey.

Wm. Jordan has again taken up his work at the home of Jacob Detwiler.

John Frazier and family, of Linden Hall; Miss Carrie Bottorf, George Kline and Robert Glasgow spent Thursday evening at the home of Foster Frazier, at this place, and after spending the evening very pleasantly in games and plays and partaking of the good things, they returned home much pleased with the trip.

Mrs. Charles Frazier and children, of this place, visited her parents at Linden Hall the past week.

J. S. Housman is a candidate for justice of the peace; he has served his third term and the people are urging him for the fourth term. He deserves reelection as he has always tried to serve the commonwealth faithfully and has been loyal in trying to keep peace in this county. Remember the caucus on Saturday, 25th, and turn out and attend it.

Mrs. Alvin Stump and son Elmer, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Mary Wingard.

Farmers Mills.

Schreckengast Brothers killed three foxes within the past week.

Jacob Reed, of Aaronsburg, purchased a new harness from J. F. Emerick, the up-to-date saddler.

Mrs. Lizzie Bradford, of Centre Hall is spending a few weeks with her parents at this place.

Mrs. David Shaffer, after spending a few weeks at Madisonburg, returned to her home with her daughter.

Frequent occurrences; Upon the arrival of the doctor he found his patient had gone to the dance.

Mervin and Arthur Homan contemplate going to Lewistown in the spring to learn the molding trade.

Albert Finkle, of Muncy, and Miss Laura Runkle, of Centre Hall, paid a short visit to this place recently.

Quite a number from this place are attending evangelistic services at Spring Mills, which are conducted by Rev Laumaster.

J. H. Reifsnyder, Esq., and accomplished daughter, Miss Jennie, of Millheim, spent Sunday with the former's sister, Mrs. George Armbruster.

Last Friday night the calathumpians called on Harry Fye and wife; keep in practice boys, you will have another call in the near future, Elmer says he is going to farming in the spring.

Jesse Rearick passed through this place with a load of lumber last week; no doubt he intends to build a cage for the bird he captured recently. The scribe wishes them a long and happy life.

You make a selection and we will make the price to suit you, at—C. P. Long's.

Watch the label on your paper.

FLORIDA.

Two Weeks' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington by special train February 4.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50 00; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington, $48 00; Pittsburg, $53 00; and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agents, or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. o-29

A Little Boy's Life Saved.

I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It saved my little boy's life and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steere of Goodwin, S. D., and when I got home with it the poor baby could barely breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he "threw up" and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. We had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today.—Joel Demont, Inwood, Iowa. For sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

Forty-five Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Personally-Conducted Tour to Mexico and California which leaves New York and Philadelphia on February 11 by special Pullman train, covers a large and intensely interesting portion of North America, embracing a great part of Mexico, the beautiful coast resorts of California, and on the return journey from California, the Grand Canon of Arizona, one of the great wonders of the country. Fourteen days will be spent in Mexico and nineteen in California. The Mexico, and California Special, to be used over the entire trip, will be composed of the highest grade Pullman Parlor Smoking, Dining, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Compartment, and Observation cars, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Round-trip rate, covering all necessary expenses during the entire trip, $575 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad system east of of Pittsburg, and $570 from Pittsburg. For the tour of Mexico only the rate will be $350, and for California only, which will leave February 25, $375. For itinerary and full information, apply to ticket agents, or address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. o-29.

A Good Recommendation.

"I have noticed that the sale on Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets is almost invariably to those who have once used them," says Mr. J. H. Weber, a prominent druggist of Cascade, Iowa. What better recommendation could any medicine have than for people to call for it when again in need of such a remedy? Try them when you feel dull after eating, when you have a bad taste in your mouth, feel bilious, have no appetite or when troubled with constipation, and you are certain to be delighted with the prompt relief which they afford. For sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

At Kleth's.

Cinquevalli and the whirl attractions are stronger than they were on the first day of presentation. The dog cart with a pony will be driven upon the stage; and, after the pony is detached, Cinquevalli will balance the dog cart on the point of the shafts upon his chin, and while in that position will cause the entire cart to turn a complete revolution.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(The rate for announcement under this head is $1.50, when paid in advance, otherwise $2.25.—The REPORTER can not advocate the election of any Democrat prior to nomination by the regular caucus. All communications bearing on the subject will be charged for at the rate of ten cents per line, provided previous arrangements have been made.—ED.)

James Horner announces that he is a candidate for the office of Constable of Potter township, subject to the decision of the Democratic caucus of said district.

Philip Frank announces that he is a candidate for the office of Constable of Potter township, subject to the decision of the Democratic caucus of said district.

David Smeltzer announces that he is a candidate for the office of Constable of Potter township, subject to the decision of the Democratic caucus of said district.

TO THE DEMOCRATS:—Let me say a good word for James Horner, a candidate for the office of constable. He is capable and thoroughly honest; all who know him will say that. If there is anything in location, he has a good, royal claim; first because the officer has not been selected form this section for a number of years; second, because, his district is the Democratic stronghold of the township. You will not go wrong, fellow Democrats, by supporting Mr. Horner for constable. J. A. C.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	70
Rye	58
Corn	62
Old Oats	45
Barley	50

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	25
Lard	10
Potatoes	70
Side Meat	08
Shoulder	9
Ham	14

SPRING MILLS—O. T. CORMAN.

(In exchange for goods. Cash also paid.)

Eggs	25	Side	08
Butter	20	Tallow	3½
Lard	10	Huckleberries	—
Chickens, ? fresh	6	Apples	75
Ducks	07	Dried Apples	04
Raspberries	—	Potatoes	75
Ham	17	Large Onions	60
Shoulder	9	Beef Hides	06

To..
Our Friends
AND
Customers..

In order to make ready
For our
SPRING GOOCS
We have all the
HEAVY GOODS
We have in stock

Marked Down.

In fact, some of the Marking Down Will surprise you. Come and see and Be convinced.

..H. F. ROSSNAN,..
Spring Mills, Pa.

GRANT HOOVER
Controls sixteen of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the world.

The Best is the Cheapest.....
No mutuals; no assessments.
...Money to Loan on First Mortgage
Office in Crider's Stone Building,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Telephone connection.

C. J. FINKLE
Spring Mills, Pa.

New Store,
New Stock .....

I will be pleased to have a call from all persons wishing to purchase goods in my line. .....

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods, and at prices that will surprise you.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1902,

At 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage tenement and lot of ground situate in Ferguson township, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north and west by lands of John Grieves, on the south and east by public road leading from State College to Pine Grove Mills, containing one acre more or less. Thereon erected a frame dwelling house, blacksmith shop and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. B. Yarnell, Administrator of etc. of Mary J. Yarnell and H. B. Yarnell her husband.

ALSO.

All that certain piece parcel and lot of ground situate in the village of Aaronsburg, Township of Haines, Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the west by public road, on the south by an alley on the east by an alley on the north by lot of Mrs. Daniel Rote. Thereon erected a dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Margaret C. Burd and Charles W. Burd.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his non-e and lot located on the pike, near the station, just outside the borough limits of Centre Hall, for sale. The location is an excellent one, being on the corner of Main and Duncan streets. The house is 20x28 with an annex of 16x22, five rooms down stairs and five upstairs, is new and well constructed. There is a new stable, hog pen, chicken house, etc., on the premises. Choice fruit trees have been set on the lot. The property is a very desirable one. For further particulars, and the bargain price asked, enquire of

H. PETRY LUSE,
o 1d 13 Centre Hall, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The undersigned offers for sale or rent her property in Centre Hall. The property consists of a house and lot in good condition located on Main street, north of the Diamond. There is good fruit on the lot and the house is conveniently arranged.

MRS. MARY McCLENAHAN.

FOR SALE—A set of Blacksmith Tools, consisting of anvil, fan, drill, fire-place, tongs, hammers, taps, etc. These tools are first-class and will be sold for $35.00. This is a rare bargain.

o 0 j 4w JOHN McCLENAHAN.

PRIVATE SALE—A fresh cow is offered at private sale; calf by her side three weeks old. For further particulars inquire of

H. W. DINGES, Centre Hall.

KREAMER & SON.

The New Year finds us . . . . . .

Here to Serve You With the Best Goods at the Most Reasonable Prices. . . . . .

You will find we keep constantly on hand a full line of . . . .

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Fine Notions,
Boots and Shoes,
Rubber Goods,

Or any goods usually found in a general Store. . . . . .

We pay market price for all kinds of Country Produce and will be glad to give you nice, new, clean goods in exchange for the same.

Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

New Furniture Store,
New Goods,
New Prices.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have the largest stock of furniture in Penns Valley to select from which will be sold at reduced prices until the first of the year. Our stock of rockers was never so complete.

Prices on Stoves, Heaters and Ranges are away down. A present to every family who make a purchase.

SMITH BROS. Spring Mills, Pa.

Dr. Smith Salve,

For all Kinds of Sores. Post paid by Mail, 25 cts.

DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

CENTRE HALL
CARRIAGE WORKS.

We have been planning for some time, not to give you

Cheap work,
But to give you
Good work cheap.

At the prices we are now doing all kinds of Woodwork, Painting and Trimming, using only the very best stock and workmanship is a proof that good work can and is done very cheap.

J. T. LEE,
Centre Hall, - Penn'a.

You will find the best brands of

FLOUR

are kept by

JOHN S. AUMAN,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Pillsbury Flour and
John S. Auman Brand
are the best on the market.

BRAN,
SHORTS,
CHOP &
MIDDLINGS
always on hand.

Custom chopping done at all times.

I also keep Salt on hand at all times in grain bags or in burlap sacks. Also Baum's Poultry, Horse & Stock Food.

A new flour of entire wheat and superior to Graham flour now in stock.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of grain.

The Cure that Cures
Coughs,
Colds,
Grippe,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is
OTTO'S CURE
The GERMAN REMEDY
Cures throat and lung diseases.
Sold by all druggists. 25&50cts

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

R. D. FOREMAN. WM. F. FLORAY

FOREMAN & FLORAY
(Successors to Geo. W. Ocker.)
—DEALERS IN—
Grain, Coal, Flour, Mill Feed, Salt, Fertilizers, Farming Implements, &c.

We pay the highest cash prices the market will afford for all kinds of grain, and at the same time will offer you goods as mentioned above at the lowest possible prices consistent with the quality of goods.

We make a specialty of

FLOUR

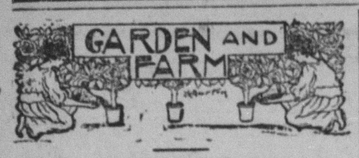
and carry in stock the best brands to be obtained anywhere, including both winter and spring wheat varieties.

In the line of farm implements we offer only the best, including Champion Binders and Mowers, Superior Grain Drills and Bucher & Gibbs

Imperial Plows - - -

Spring Tooth Harrows and One-horse Cultivators. The Champion Binders and Mowers, as well as the Superior Drills, have an established reputation for durability, lightness of draft, ease of operation, and perfection of work Bucher & Gibbs' Plows have been popular since 1830, as the best general purpose plow made. Shares for these plows always on hand. These shares come direct from the factory and are far superior to the home-made ones, both in fit and quality of material.

We most respectfully solicit at least a of share your patronage.



RAISING FALL PIGS.

In my opinion, the best method of raising fall pigs for profit and best results is to have them farrowed in the latter part of August or first part of September. By so doing the pigs will get the age and growth on them before cold weather sets in, and will then be large and strong enough to keep on growing and make good pigs with proper care and feeding. It is essential that they should have a warm, dry place to sleep in, free from draughts.

The sow should be fed on shorts and soaked oats, with a quart of oilmeal in a barrel of slop. Do not feed a fall pig very much corn until after he is six months old. As a general thing, there is too much corn fed to young pigs, and I believe this is the cause of so many of them getting down on their feet. Corn always causes indigestion among pigs. If they are early farrowed and kept growing they will prove a profitable investment.—W. R. Loveless, in American Swineherd.

PREPARING FOWLS FOR EXHIBITION.

Good, vigorous blood is important. Only robust birds can stand the strain of the exhibition season, and appear at their best. Some even die from the excitement and unnatural conditions. I do not feed them much different from ordinary while preparing for exhibition. If while at the show they are to be fed some patent preparation, I accustom them to that special food before sending them away. A good feed is half bran and half corn meal baked in a cake. Chopped cabbage has a loosening effect.

While preparing for exhibition the bird should be placed in a coop by himself, but with company in coops close by to keep him lively and to get him used to show room conditions. Wash thoroughly a day before shipping. Clean the legs with soap and water, followed with vaseline, and wipe off. I use a knife with a thin blade to clean the dirt from under the scales. Wash head and feet, soap the bird thoroughly, rinse off, carefully putting a little bluing into the water, if a white bird. Dry near the stove, but avoid too strong heat.—T. A. Nourse, in New England Homestead.

FEEDING SHEEP IN COLD WEATHER.

Careful feeding and regularity is the key to success in preparing stock for market. Begin early and prepare feed for winter. Don't wait till the time comes to feed, but be ready to take care of the stock. I have had much experience in sheep feeding for winter market. I don't feed much corn till March, then I commence to feed it with oats and clover hay, and give them all they will eat. Six to eight weeks is long enough to feed lambs. Give them plenty of fodder and water. Soft water if it can be had to prevent kidney trouble. I am using cowpeas and alfalfa hay this year for my sheep. I think it is a grand feed.

In buying up stock for winter market I find the best that I can and pay a little more for them than the market price. When fattened they bring a good price when shipped to market. I expect to shred fodder hereafter, so I can feed all my stock in the barn. Sheep must have a well ventilated stable. Keep salt where they can get it whenever they want it. I think sheep and lambs will bring a good price next spring. The late rains started the grass and helped to bring stock in better shape for winter. We can't take too much care of our stock during the winter.—George H. Cresswell, in New England Homestead.

CLOVER AS AN ORCHARD MULCH.

Considerable publicity has been given to the remarks of W. T. Macoun of the experiment station at Ottawa, Ont., made at the American promological meeting in discussing the renovation of apple orchards. Mr. Macoun stated that the practice at the experimental farm had been to grow clover in the orchard throughout the year. As the clover reached the blossoming stage, it was cut and allowed to remain on the ground. The last growth of the clover in the autumn was not mowed, but permitted to stand as a cover during winter. This system is, in effect, a combination of green manuring and mulching. It differs from the ordinaray cultivation and cover crop system in that cultivation is left out of the programme.

A rather too wide application of Mr. Macoun's remarks has been made. He was careful to state that this practice pertained to their own orchard and was the outgrowth of peculiar soil and climatic conditions. The subsoil of this orchard is cold and impervious. The region in which it is situated is rarely visited with protracted drouths. The object in growing the clover is to aerate the soil, draw out its surplus moisture and protest the trees from the effect of severe freezing in winter. Undoubtedly the clover mulching plan may be applied quite widely. I believe that it can be practiced with advantage in many of the colder apple growing regions, but I do not think it would be the best plan to follow in sections where rainfall during the growing season was at all uncertain. In such sections cultivation is essential.

The particular region described by Mr. Macoun is not a commercial fruit section. Apples are grown in an amateur way and fruit of fine quality is produced, but no large areas are devoted to the industry. Possibly the business may develop later if this plan of orcharding is followed more carefully than it has been in the past.—Professor John Craig, of Cornell University.

SELL NEAR HOME.

There is no better advice that can be given to any one who raises poultry and eggs for money than the above. Sell your eggs and poultry near home, and in the end better profits will be realized It is astonishing how much the home markets are neglected in this respect. The summer hotels in the country, and the winter hotels in the South, frequently get all their supplies from some large city, even their poultry and eggs. I have asked a number of proprietors the reason for such an anomaly. I was astonished at the reply. In a few words he said that they could not rely on the home supply of eggs or poultry. They would be willing to pay a little more than the market rates for either, but the farmers had become so accustomed to sending their produce to the cities that they were slow in adopting any other course. They would some days bring in plenty of eggs, and then for a week nothing would be heard of them. This irregularity could not be endured.

Yet as another instance of just the opposite, there is an enterprising young woman who has a poultry farm not far from a summer resort. She has contracted to deliver ten dozen eggs a day through the summer season to the hotels at a uniform price of twenty-five cents per dozen The eggs are all fresh and she is to be relied upon. The hotels would even take more from her, and she is making efforts to enlarge her plant. She says she is making more money with her summer eggs than with her winter products. Her ambition is to enlarge her poultry farm so she can supply the hotels with spring broilers and tender chickens all through the summer season. Her income then will be entirely satisfactory.

But even in ordinary towns and villages there are always plenty of families who are willing to buy their eggs fresh every few days from some nearby poultry farm. The prices obtained in this way will be far more remunerative than those paid in some distant city. In the summer time fully forty per cent. of the eggs shipped fifty miles or more are partially or wholly ruined by hot weather. The loss sustained in this way is enormous, and the farmers are the ones to endure it. By all means the remedy is to cultivate the nearby markets. Do not try to ship eggs to New York, Philadelphia or other large cities if you live in the West or South. There are nearer markets which will pay you better.—Annie C. Webster in American Cultivator.

FARM HINTS.

Turnips for mutton; corn for pork.

In a well-run dairy only the poorer animals are for sale.

A whole lot of dairy farmers do not get as much from their cows as their feed costs.

A good food ration is shelled corn, one-half; rye or barley, one-quarter; oats, one-quarter.

Don't feed well and give good shelter; then allow your sheep to drink ice water to cool off:

Oat fed lambs will stretch out, have healthy looking skin and red blood. Oats are muscle makers.

Farmers should be careful that there are not any wastes. Such things never benefit a farmer's financial condition.

Whether young stock are a paying investment depends very largely on their care the first winter of their lives.

It is a severe strain on the digestive organs of a sheep to feed corn alone in winter; put in a little rye. It is a laxative.

In raising calves have a hand separator so you can give them fresh skimmed milk; then you have the prime requisites to success in calf raising.

The cream will not rise as well or as fully, nor will it make as good butter after the milk has been exposed to a very low temperature for any length of time.

By weaning the lambs early it gives the ewes a better chance to put on flesh, and if given good feed the lambs will make more satisfactory progress as soon as weaned.

If the supply of water is not abundant the cows become restless, feverish and fretful. One day passed in this manner will do very much toward drying up the best cows.

It is an important item to have a place for the milk where the proper conditions can be observed, as good butter cannot be made out of cream that has once got out of condition.

Winter lambs require a great deal of attention, and unless this can be given, do not attempt to raise them. They usually sell for high prices and fully pay for all the extra effort expended.

The hog compelled to go to bed hungry or thirsty will mulct his owner by running off one or more pounds of weight while fretting, grunting, squealing and clamoring for the missing ration.

For the last month or six weeks before selling, the swine should be fed three times a day, and the feeding should be so timed that the animals will walk up to the trough and demand their feed.

Books of Medieval Days.

In the cathedral of Hereford, England, there are still about 1,500 books with the chains that used to be attached to books in the sixteenth century in ecclesiastic and university libraries.

BANDS OF FUR.

Many of the season's winter gowns for visiting and afternoon wear have very tiny edgings of fur in skunk, mink and raccoon,and a good deal of caracal is also employed as a trimming. The awkward fur border at the edge of the skirt is no longer fashionable, but flat bands of caracal are introduced as a heading to the separate flounce, or more bushy furs are arranged as a border to the upper portion of the skirt, which falls over the flounce in such a manner as to suggest a tunic.

THREE MILLION WOMEN WHO

There are to-day over three million wage-earning women in the United States, and the only place where women have not as yet entered to usurp man's position is as an officer in the United States army and navy, or as a sailor or marine. The position of the wage-earning woman to-day demands atention. It is true that "fathers throw their daughters into the industrial world on much the same principle that they throw their boys into the water to teach them to swim." And through heroic struggles the girl is coming to the surface and learning the strokes.

The wage-earning woman and her problem has accomplished two things; she has formed a mutual bond between women of leisure and women of labor, and she has also opened the eyes of philanthropists to the fact that the industrial problem of women is at the bottom of the moral problem, with the result that the rescue homes for women are being supplanted by homes for wage-earning women.—Boston-Transcript.

THE BRIDAL TROUSSEAU OF A FIJI GIRL.

To the all-important question of bridal trousseau the Fiji belle of three decades ago gave little thought. A fringe of hibiscus fiber about the loins supplemented by garlands of bright-hued flowers about the head, neck and arms, fulfilled all the requirements of Polynesian fashion. Then came a day when this primitive simplicity was succeeded on festal occasions by an oppressive weight of magnificence. Bride and groom alike were literally swathed from head to foot. The material used was the "tapa" or native cloth made from the inner bark of the mulberry tree. As in those days certain colors and decorative designs were reserved for the aristocracy, an educated onlooker could by a single glance determine the social status of the matrimonial candidates. The tapa, besides being rolled about the body in so many folds that the victim was simply a walking bale of stuff, was also so arranged that a huge pannier was formed of the various loops and folds at the back. To all this was added a train, frequently eight or ten yards long, carried by attendants. To these two extremes has succeeded the "sulu" costume of to-day.—Woman's Home Companion.

SOME WOMEN INJURIOUS TO FLOWERS.

It appears to be an indubitable fact that there are persons who have about them some quality that is deadly to flowers. A florist said the other day: "Frequently a man will come to me and complain: 'Look here, I paid you $3 yesterday for a bunch of violets, and you said they had just been plucked, and would live nearly a week. Well, my wife wore them in her corsage last night, and they were dead this morning.' There is nothing for me to reply to the man except that his wife must be one of those whose contact is injurious to flowers. If he pooh-poohs this I am able, perhaps, to recall the name of some lady who bought violets at the same time and from the same lot as he, and I call her up on the telephone and she tells us how they are still fresh, though she, too, wore them the evening before.

"My clerks corroborate me also, and tell of numerous cases in their experience where a few hours in the hair or on the corsage of a woman have killed the hardiest flowers. Indeed, experiments have been made in this matter, and I know personally one tall, robust and beautiful girl who will not have about her a violet or a rose, because she knows her contact means death to it."—Philadelphia Record.

A WOMAN'S FLOWER PARK.

A Chicago woman who did what she could to make her city more beautiful by taking the opportunity nearest to her own hand and working perseveringly and faithfully at that has gained a result that has put her name in all the papers, her picture in some of them, and has given to her "easily the first" honorable mention in one journal's awards for gardens. At a certain point where three streets meet in Chicago there is a triangle designed as "Green Bay Park."

In course of time the abutting streets were built up, one of them with stores anad the other two with residences; and the triangle filled up up with rubbish and cans. In one of the residences lived the wife of a wool merchant. The misnamed park was to her a constant cource of annoyance, violating all her civic ideals. The triangle was under the care of the North Side Park System, but it received no care. This woman appealed repeatedly to the municipality for its improvement, and after a long time she persuaded the city to remove the refuse, sod the plot and make a few flower beds. Then she interested her neighbors, secured contributions from her husband and began a work of positive adornment that now gives very creditable results and has made the little oasis one of the best known in Chicago.—Municipal Journal and Engineer.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S YOUTHFUL LOOKS.

It is difficult to realize that Sunday was really Queen Alexandra's fifty-seventh birthday. There are moments when only the hard-and-fast facts of history and the presence of her children and grandchildren by her side cause us to realize that she is not younger by a good quarter of a century. A great many women in our day have solved the secret of perpetual youth; the Queen is sovereign lady in that respect, as in every other. It is almost absurd to look at her and try to remember that she wants but three years of sixty.

The slim, graceful figure, the beautiful carriage of neck and form, the perfect features, pretty eyes, and complexion that charmed England when the Prince of Wales's eighteen-year-old bride came home, charmed us not less the other day when Queen Alexandra drove through the streets with her daughters and daughter-in-law. It is nothing less than a compliment to the latter to say Her Majesty looked as young and fair as themselves; and her great beauty has always been supplemented by a thousand good qualities of heart and brains wherewith to win and keep the love of her people.—London Ladies' Field.

LAURELS WON BY ALBANI.

The love of music and the gift to express it developed early in Mme. Albani. At the age of three she practiced for an hour every day upon the piano, without any coercion. This early setting forth and the conscientious treading of each step of the way, together with her rich endowment of musical talent and her high character, are what made it possible for the great Lamperti to say of her when, at the age of twenty, she left his studio to fulfill an engagement in opera at Florence, "I am sending the most accomplished musician and the most finished singer in style that has ever left my studio."

But her first debut was made long before that, when, a child of only fourteen, she made her bow to an Albany audience. A musical programme to be given at the army relief bazaar was in process of rehearsal on the afternoon preceding its performance, when it was announced that the principal soprano soloist was too ill to take her work for the evening. The leader of St. Joseph's choir, who was present, stepping forward, said he could in a few minutes bring to the hall a young singer of his choir who would be quite capable of carrying through the soprano parts successfully, and as there was no other alternative departed to return a little later with Emma La Jennesse, a slight, plain girl, who modestly took up the music, an obligato solo of no slight difficulty, and read it without a blunder, singing with such beauty of tone, taste and discretion as to win the praise of all who heard her.—Albany Argus.

FASHION NOTES.

Attractive handles for umbrellas are made entirely of gun metal, slender, but light and strong. They are twisted into knotted loops at the top, graceful in shape and easy to carry.

Velvet gowns, black and colored, are having a tremendous popularity, and vary from the most gorgeous silk velvets to the Liberty and domestic velveteens, which look quite as pretty and wear better.

Narrow bands of black or white velvet set with steel nail heads or brads, or beads, or the very effective bands of gold wire set with turquoise or coral beads make excellent straps and decorations for stocks.

The collarless Eton is responsible for the especial vogue of the ruche. Though its becomingness is sufficient excuse, collar or none. Accordion pleated taffeta silk done into a double full puff makes a smart, durable neck piece.

Deep cape collars of lace are a special feature of many of the winter wraps of velvet, fur, or expensive cloth, and rich, heavy designs, like Irish crochet, Flemish, Venetian, and Russian guipure, are a favorable choice.

Among the millinery to be seen are many really beautiful hats in the long-haired white felts and beavers, softened beneath the brim with tulle and lightly draped with panne lace, or plumes, and sometimes with touches of ermine.

Gloves are short, heavy and loose. It is no longer the style to squeeze the hand into a small glove. In the two-button variety, and they are the most stylish for general wear, the buttons have grown in size until they are now half again as large as a ten-cent piece.

The newest sleeve is the Turkish, tight-fitting at the shoulder, and usually confined to the upper part of the arm by embroidery or braiding, then widening out into a very wide shape toward the wrist, overhanging the narrow tight wristband into which it is set.

"THE IRON DID SWIM."

Rev. Dr. Talmage Tells of Some of the Wonders of Divine Power.

Superior to Every Law of Nature Which He Has Made for Mankind.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage makes practical use of an occurrence in the Orient which has seldom attracted particular attention; text, II Kings vi, 6, "The iron did swim."

A theological seminary in the valley of palms near the River Jordan, had become so popular in the time of Elisha, the prophet, that more accommodations were needed for the students. The classrooms and the dormitories must be enlarged or an entirely new building constructed. What will they do? Will they send up to Jerusalem and solicit contributions for this undertaking? Will they send out agents to raise the money for a new theological seminary? Having raised the money, will they send for cedars of Lebanon and marble from the quarries where Ahab got the stone for the pillars and walls of his palace? No; the students propose to build it themselves. They were rugged boys, who had been brought up in the country and who had never been weakened by the luxuries of city life. All they ask is that Elisha, their professor and prophet, go along with them to the woods and boss the job. They start for the work, Elisha and his students. Plenty of lumber in those regions along the Jordan. The sycamore is a stout, strong tree and good for timber. Mr. Gladstone asked me if I had seen in Palestine any sycamore tree more beautiful than the one we stood under at Hawarden. I told him I had not.

The sycamores near the Jordan are now attacked by Elisha's students, for they must have lumber for the new theological seminary. I suppose some of the students made an awkward stroke, and they were extemporized axemen. Stand from under! Crash goes one of the trees and another and another. But something now happens so wonderful that the occurrence will tax the credulity of the ages, so wonderful that many still think it never happened at all. One of the students, not able to own an axe, had borrowed one. You must remember that while the axe of olden time was much like our modern axe, it differed in the fact that instead of the helve or handle being thrust into a socket in the iron head the head of the axe was fastened on the handle by a leathern thong, and so it might slip the helve. A student of the seminary was swinging his axe against one of those trees, and whether it was at the moment he made his first stroke and the chips flew or was after he had cut the tree from all sides so deep that it was ready to fall we are not told, but the axe head and the handle parted. Being near the riverside, the axe head dropped into river and sank to the muddy bottom. Great was the student's dismay. If it had been his own axe, it would have been bad enough, but the axe did not belong to him. He had no means to buy another for the kind man who had loaned it to him, but God helps through some good and sympathetic soul, and in this case it was Elisha who was in the woods and on the river bank at the time. He did not see the axe head fly off, and so he asked the student where it dropped. He was shown the place where it went down into the river. Then Elisha broke off a branch of a tree and threw it into the water, and the axe head rose from the depths of the river and floated to the bank, so that the student had just to stoop down and take up the restored property. Now you see the meaning of my text, "The iron did swim."

Suppose a hundred years ago some one had told people the time would come when hundreds of thousands of tons of iron would float on the Atlantic and Pacific—iron ships from New York to Southampton, from London to Calcutta, from San Francisco to Canton. The man making such a prophecy would have been sent to an asylum or carefully watched as incompetent to go alone. We have all in our day seen iron swim. Now, if man can make hundreds of tons of metal float, I am disposed to think that the Almighty could make an axe head float.

"What," says some one, "would be the use of such a miracle?" Of vast, of infinite, of eternal importance. Those students were preparing for the ministry. They had joined the theological seminary to get all its advantages. They needed to have their faith strengthened; they needed to be persuaded that God can do everything; they needed to learn that God takes notice of little things; that there is no emergency of life where He is not willing to help.

Standing on the banks of that Jordan, those students of that day of the recalled axe head had their faith re-enforced, and nothing that they found out in the classrooms of that learned institution had ever done more in the way of fitting them for their coming profession.

I hear from different sources that there is a great deal of infidelity in some of the theological seminaries of our day. They think that the Garden of Eden is an allegory, and that Moses did not write the Pentateuch, and that the book of Job is only a drama, and that the book of Jonah is an unreliable fish story, and that water was not turned into wine, although the bartender now by large dilution turns wine into water, and that most of the so-called miracles of the Old and the New Testaments were wrought by natural causes. When those infidels graduate from the theological seminary and take the pulpits of America as expounders of the Holy Scriptures, what advocates they will be of that gospel for the truth of which the martyrs died.

Hail the Polycarps and Hugh Latimers and John Knozes of the twentieth century, believing the Bible is true in spots! Would to God that some great revival of religion might sweep through all the theological seminaries of this land, confirming the faith of the coming expounders of an entire Bible!

Furthermore, in that scene of the text God sanctions borrowing and sets forth the importance of returning. I do not think there would have been any miracle performed if the young man had owned the axe that slipped the helve. The young man cried out in the hearing of the prophet, "Alas, master, for it was borrowed!" He had a right to borrow. There are times when we have not only a right to borrow, but it is a duty to borrow. There are times when we ought to lend, for Christ in His sermon on the mount declared, "From him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away."

It is right that one borrow the means of getting an education, as the young student of my text borrowed the axe. It is right to borrow means for the forwarding of commercial ends. Most of the vast fortunes that now overshadow the land were hatched out of a borrowed dollar.

Those students in the valley of palms by the Jordan had a physical strength and hardihood that would help them in their mental and spiritual achievements. We who are toiling for the world's betterment need brawn as well as brain, strong bodies as well as illumined minds and consecrated souls. Many of those who are now doing the best work in church and state got muscle and power of endurance from the fact that in early life they were compelled to use axe or plow or flail or hammer, while many who were brought up in the luxuries of life give out before the battle is won. They are keen and sharp of mind, but have no physical endurance. They have the axe head, but no handle. The body is the handle of the soul.

Do not feel lonely because your nearest neighbor may be miles away, because the width of the continent may separate you from the place where your cradle was rocked and your father's grave was dug. Weakened though you may be by lion's roar or panther's scream, God will help you, whether at the time the forest around you raves in the midnight hurricane or you suffer from something quite insignificant, like the loss of an axe head. Take your Bible out under the trees, if the weather will permit, and after you have listened to the solo of a bird in the tree tops or the long meter psalm of the thunder, read those words of the Bible, which must have been written out of doors: "The trees of the Lord are full of sap, the cedars of Lebanon which He hath planted, where the birds make their nests; as for the stork, the fir trees are her house. The high hills are a refuge for the wild goats and the rocks for the conies. Thou makest darkness, and it is night, wherein all the beasts of the forest do creep forth. The young lions roar after their prey and seek their meat from God. The sun ariseth, they gather themselves together and lay them down in their dens. Man goeth forth unto his work and to his labor until the evening. O Lord, how manifold are Thy works! In wisdom hast Thou made all. The earth is full of Thy riches." How do you like that sublime pastoral?

My subject also reminds us of the importance of keeping our chief implement for work in good order. I think that young theological student on the banks of Jordan was to blame for not examining the axe before he lifted it that day against a tree. He could in a moment have found out whether the helve and the head were firmly fastened. The simple fact was that the axe was not in good order or the strongest stroke that sent the edge into the hard sycamore would not have left the implement headless. So God has given every one of us an axe with which to hew.

Let us keep it in good order, having been sharpened by Bible study and strengthened by prayer. The reason we sometimes fail in our work is because we have a dull axe or we do not know how aright to swing it. The head is not aright on the handle. At the time we want the most skill for work and perfect equilibrium we lose our head. We expend in useless excitement the nervous energy that we ought to have employed in direct, straightforward work.

Your axe may be a pen or a type or a yardstick or a scales or a tongue which in legislative hall or business circles or Sabbath class or pulpit is to speak for God and righteousness, but the axe will not be worth much until it has been sharpened on the grindstone of affliction.

Go right through the world and go right through all the past ages, and show me one man or woman who has done anything for the world worth speaking of whose axe was not ground on the revolving wheel of mighty trouble. It was not David, for he was dethroned and hounded by unfilial Absalom. Surely it was not Paul, for he was shipwrecked and whipped with thirty-nine stripes from rods of elmwood on his way to beheadment.

Surely it was not Abraham Lincoln, called by every vile name that human and satanic turpitude could invent and depicted by cartoonists with more meanness than any other man ever suffered, on the way to meet a bullet crashing through his temples.

But I have come to the foot of the Alps, which we must climb before we can see the wide reach of my subject. See in all this theme how the impossibilities may be turned into possibilities. That axe head was sunken in the muddiest river that could be found. The alarmed student of Elisha may know where it went down and may dive for it and perhaps fetch it up, but can the sunken axe head be lifted without a hand thrust deep into the mud at the bottom of the river? No; that is impossible. I admit, so far as human power is concerned, it is impossible, but with God all things are possible. After the tree branch was thrown upon the surface of Jordan "the iron did swim."

Some one asks me, "Did you ever see iron swim?" Yes, yes; many a time. I saw a soul hardened until nothing could make it harder. All styles of sin had plied that soul. It was petrified as to all fine feeling. It had been hardening for thirty years. It had gone into the deepest depths. It had been given up as lost. The father had given it up. The mother, the last to do so, had given it up. But one day in answer to some prayer a branch of the disfoliaged tree of Calvary was thrown into the dark and sullen stream, and the sunken soul responded to its power and rose into the light, and, to the astonishment of the church and the world, "the iron did swim." I have seen hundreds of cases like that. When the dying bandit on the cross beside Christ was converted. When Jerry McAuley, a ruffian graduate of Sing Sing prison, was changed into a great evangelist, so useful in reclamation of wandering men and women that the merchant princes of New York established for him the Water street and Cremorne missions and mourned at his burial, amid the lamentations of a city. When Newton, the blaspheming sailor, under the power of the truth was brought to Christ and became one of the mightiest preachers of the gospel that England ever saw.

When John Bunyan, whose curses shocked even the profane of the fish market, was so changed in heart and life that he could write that wonderful dream, "The Pilgrim's Progress," in such a way that uncounted thousands have found through it the road from the "city of destruction" to the "celestial city." In all these cases I think iron was made to swim. I worship the God who can do the impossible.

You have a wayward boy. Only God knows how you have cried over him. You have tried everything for his reformation. Where is he now—in this city, in this country, or has he crossed the sea? "Oh," you say, "I do not know where he is. He went away in the sulks and did not say where he was going." You have about made up your mind that you will never hear from him again. Pretty hard pay he gives you for all your kindness and the nights you sat up with him when he was sick. Perhaps he struck you one day when you were trying to persuade him to do better. How different was the feeling of that hard fist against your face from his little hand in infancy patting your cheek! Father! Mother! That is an impossible that I would like to see God take hold of, the conversion of that boy, for he will never be anything but a boy to you, though you should live to see him fifty years of age. Did you say his heart is hard? How hard? Hard as stone? "Yes," you say, "harder than that. Hard as iron." But here is a God who can lift the soul that has been deepest down.

Here is a God who can raise a soul out of the blackest depths of sin and wretchedness. Here is a God who can make iron swim, the God of Elisha, the God of the young student that stood in dismay on the banks of the Jordan at the time of the lost axe head. Lay hold of the Lord in a prayer that will take no denial.

Alas, there are impossibles before thousands of people—called to do work that it is impossible for them to do, called to bear burdens that it is impossible for them to bear, called to endure suffering that it is impossible for them to endure. Read all the gospel promises, rally all your faith, and, while you will always be called to worship the God of hope, to-day, with all the concentered energies of my soul, I implore you to bow down and worship the God who can turn the impossibles into the possibles. It was no trivial purpose, but for grand and glorious uses I have spoken to you to-day of the borrowed, the lost and the restored axe head.

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Why His Wife Shrieked.

"Good story they got out about the professor, hey?"

"What's the matter, did he forget again?"

"Naw. Better than that. His wife got up the other morning and was slipping her shoes on when she gave a little shriek. 'What's the matter?' he asked.

"'Why, I was putting my shoe on and a snake slipped out of it," she cried.

"'Only one?' said the professor. "Why, there should have been three. I put them there last night to keep them warm.'"

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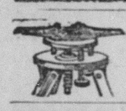

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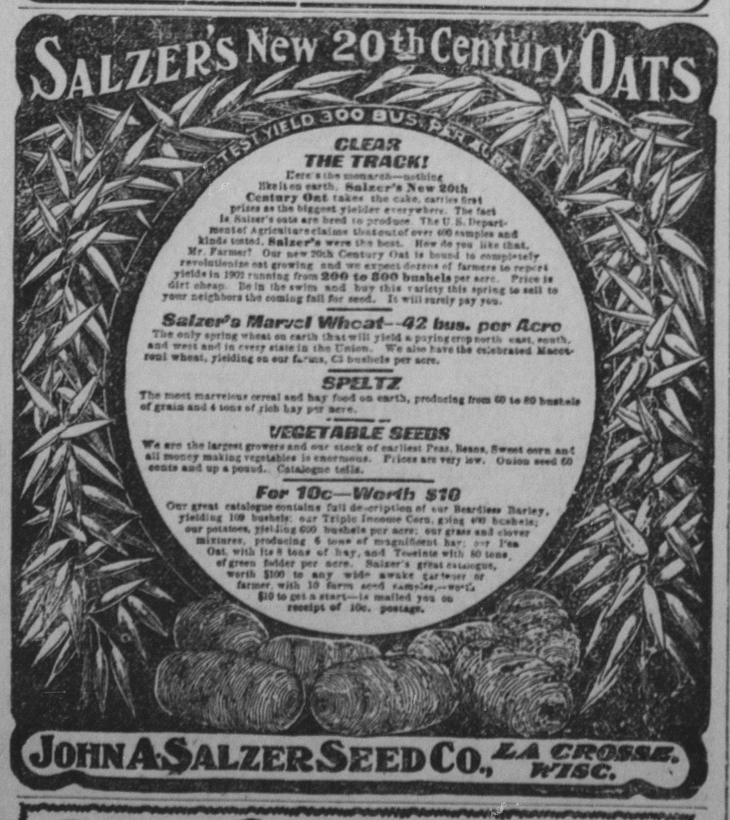
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COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says: Readjustment of prices continued during the week, and the general average reached a much lower point than prevailed when the year opened. Manufactured products were scarcely disturbed, but both staples and securities suffered. Business conditions are sound, liberal distribution and prompt payments being reported. Cotton still fails to command a price proportionate to the estimated crop, and as a consequence the return to growers is insufficient to sustain business at the rate established by the previous year's most profitable yield. Nothing has transpired to disturb the bright outlook in the iron and steel industry. Deliveries of fuel are less delayed and furnaces operate more fully, while mills receive material with a fair degree of promptness.

"Bradstreet's" says: Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 4,690,202 bushels, against 3,567,710 last week, and 3,336,054 in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1 to date (twenty-nine weeks), aggregate 158,004,473 bushels, as against 106,163,694 last season. Corn exports aggregate 298,093 bushels, as against 136,873 last week and 5,184,550 last year. July 1 to date, corn exports are 21,255,717 bushels, against 107,730,760 last season.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Wheat—New York No. 2, 87¾c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 84½a85c; Baltimore No. 2, 85c.

Corn—New York No. 2, 67¼c; Philadelphia No. 2, 65½a66c; Baltimore No. 2, 67c.

Oats—New York No. 2, 50c; Philadelphia No. 2, 54c; Baltimore No. 2, 51a52c.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy, large bales, $16.00; No. 2 timothy, $14.50a15.00; No. 3 timothy, $13.00a14.00.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, packed, per brl. $3.00a3.75; do. New York, assorted, per brl $3.50a4.50. Cabbage—New York State, per ton, domestic, $9.00a10.00; do. Danish, per ton $11.00a12.00. Carrots—Native, per bushel box, 35a40c; do. per bunch 1a1½c. Celery—Native, per bunch, 3a3½c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per brl $7.00a$7.50; do. Jerseys, per brl. $6.50a7.00; do. Cape and Jerseys, per box $2.00a2.25. Kale—Native, per bushel box, 15a20c. Lettuce—North Carolina, per half-barrel basket, 75c.a$1.50; do. per full brl $2.50a3.00; do. New Orleans, per brl. $3.50a4.00; do. Florida, per half-barrel basket $1.25a2.00. Onions—Maryland and Pensylvania, yellow, per bushel $1.15a1.25; do. Western, yellow, per bu $1.15a1.25. Oranges—Florida, per box, as to size, $2.00a2.25. Oysterplants—Native, per bunch, —a3c. Spinach—Native, per bushel box, 45a50c. Tomatoes—Florida, per six-basket carrier, $2.50a3.00. Turnips—Native, per bushel box, 15a20c.

Potatoes—White, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bushel, No. 1, 80a85c; do. do. do. do., seconds, 65a70c; do. New York, do. best stock, 85a88; do. do. do., seconds, 65a70c; do. Western, do. prime, 85a88c. Sweets, Eastern Shore, Virginia, kiln-dried, per brl, $1.75a2.25; do. do. do., per flour brl, $2.00a2.50; do. do., Maryland, per brl, fancy, $2.00a2.25; do. Richmonds, do. No. 1, $2.00a2.25; do. North Carolina, do. fancy, $2.00a2.25. Yams, North Carolina, per brl, No. 1, $1.50a1.75.

Provisions and Hog Products—Bulk clear rib sides, 9¼c; bulk clear sides, 9½c; bulk shoulders, 9¼c; bulk clear plates, 9¼c; bulk, fat backs, 14 lbs and under, 9¼c; bulk fat backs, 18 lbs and under, 9½c; bulk bellies, 10½c; bulk ham butts, 9¼c; bacon, shoulders, 10c; sugar-cured breasts, small, 11c; sugar-cured breasts, 12 lbs and over, 10¼c; sugar-cured shoulders, blade cuts, 9¼c; sugar-cured shoulders, narrow, 9¼c; sugar-cured shoulders, extra broad, 10½c; sugar-cured California hams, 8¾c; hams, canvased or uncanvased, 12 lbs and over, 12c; hams, canvased or uncanvased, 10 lbs and over, 12¼c; hams, canvased or uncanvased, 15 lbs and over, 12c; hams, skinned, 12c; refined lard, tierces, barrels and 50-lb cans, gross, 10¾c; refined lard, second-hand tubs, 11c; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 11c.

Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys—Hens, good to choice, 12a13c; do. hens and young toms, mixed, good to choice, 11a12c; do. young toms, good to choice, —a11c; do. old do. do. do. do., 9a10c; ducks, good to choice, 10a12c; chickens, young, good to choice, 10a11c; chickens, mixed, old and young, 9a10c; do. poor to medium, 8a9. Geese, good to choice, 9a10c.

Hides—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close selections, 11½a12½c; cows and light steers, 9¼a10c.

Butter—Separator, 26a27c; gathered cream, 23a24; imitation, 19a20; prints, 1 lb, 27a28c; rolls, 2 lb, 26a27c; dairy prints, Md., Pa. and Va., 25a26.

Eggs.—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen, —a20c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, —a20; Virginia 20c; West Virginia 27a28; Western —a20; Southern 25a26; cold-storage, choice, at mark, 20a21; do do, loss off, —a22c.

Cheese.—New Cheese, large, 60 lbs, 11 to 11¼c; do, flats, 37 lbs, 11a11⅜c; picnics, 23 lbs, 11¼c to 11¾c.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—good to prime, $6.50a7.35; poor to medium, $4.00a6.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25a4.75; cows, $1.25a4.75; heifers, $2.25a$5.00; canners', $1.25a2.25; bulls, $2.00a4.50; calves, $2.50a6.50; Texas fed steers, $3.25a5.60. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $5.90a6.45; good to choice, heavy, $6.30a6.55; rough, heavy, $5.95a6.20; light, $5.50a5.95; good to choice wethers, $4.30a5.10; Western sheep fed, $4.25a5.10; native lambs, $3.50a6.00; Western lambs, fed, $5.00a6.00.

East Liberty—Cattle—Choice, $6.40a6.60; prime, $5.85a6.00; good, $5.35a5.65. Hogs slow; prime heavies, $6.50a6.60; best mediums and heavy Yorkers, $6.30a6.35; light Yorkers, $6.10a7.00; pigs, $5.80a5.90; roughs, $5.00a6.00. Sheep slow; best wethers, $4.40a4.60; culls and common, $1.50a2.50; yearlings, $3.00a4.85; veal calves, $7.00a8.00.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

England has American 'phones.

Elwood, Ind., has a doctors' union.

Cincinnati school teachers will form a union.

Toronto carpenters will demand an eight-hour day.

Worcester labor unions may adopt the union label.

The Baltimore Federation of Labor will organize a ladies' auxiliary.

Los Angeles lumber handlers gained a nine-hour day without asking for it.

Thirteen hundred employes of Lipton, the cup chaser, struck for an increase of wages.

Old Joe, the Night Watchman.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, London.)

How often on returning home late on a dreary winter's night has our sympathy gone out to the poor old night watchman as he sat huddled up over his cage fire, overlooking the excavations which our City Council in their wisdom, or otherwise, allow the different water companies to make so frequently in our congested streets. In all weathers, and under all climatic conditions, the poor old night watchman is obliged to keep watch over the companies' property, and to see that the red lights are kept burning. What a life, to be sure; what privations and hardships; they have aches and pains, which nothing but St. Jacobs Oil can alleviate.

"Old Joe" is in the employ of the Lambeth Water Works, and is well and favourably known. He has been a night watchman for many years, in the course of which he has undergone many experiences. What with wet and cold, he contracted rheumatism and sciatica, which fairly doubled him up, and it began to look a serious matter for old Joe whether he would much longer be able to perform his duties, on which his good wife and himself depended for a livelihood, but as it happened a passer-by, who had for some nights noticed Old Joe's painful condition, presented him with a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and told him to use it. Old Joe followed the advice given; he crawled home the next morning and bade his wife rub his aching back with the St. Jacobs Oil "a gentleman gave him," and undoubtedly his wife did rub, for when Old Joe went on duty at night he met his friend and benefactor, to whom he remarked: "Them oils you gave me, Guv'nor, did give me a doing; they wuz like pins and needles for a time, but look at me now," and Old Joe began to run and jump about like a young colt. All pain, stiffness and soreness had gone; he had been telling everybody he met what St. Jacobs Oil had done for him. Old Joe says now he has but one ambition in life, and that is to always to be able to keep a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil by him, for he says there is nothing like it in the world.

St. Jacobs Oil serves the rich and the poor, high and low, the same way. It has conquered pain for fifty years, and it will do the same to the end of time. It has no equal, consequently no competitor; it has many cheap imitations, but simple facts like the above tell an honest tale with which nothing on earth can compete.

Denmark leads the world in per capita interest in agriculture. Each inhabitant has on an average a capital of $585 invested in farming.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 20th.—For many years Garfield Tea, The Herb Cure, has been earning a reputation that is rare—it is *universally* praised! This remedy presents unusual attractions to those in search of health; it is made of herbs that cure in Nature's way—by removing the cause of disease; it is pure; it cleanses the system, purifies the blood and establishes a perfect action of the digestive organs; it is equally good for young and old.

In nine of the great cities of the United States there are 200,190 telephones.

Tetterine Cures Quickly.

"Only two applications of Tetterine cured a bad case of Ring Worm from which I had suffered."—Julian M. Solomon, Savannah, Ga. 50c a box by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., if your druggist don't keep it.

An ordinary railroad engine will travel about 1,000,000 miles before it wears out.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The hide of the hippopotamus in some parts is fully two inches thick.

It is estimated that of the whole population of the globe about 90,000 die every day.

Rev. Marguerite St. Omer Briggs, 35 Mount Calm Street, Detroit, Michigan, Lecturer for the W. C. T. U., recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—My professional work has for the past twenty years brought me into hundreds of homes of sickness, and I have had plenty of opportunity to witness the sufferings of wives and mothers who from want, ignorance or carelessness, are slowly but surely being dragged to death, principally with female weakness and irregularities of the sex. I believe you will be pleased to know that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has cured more women than any other agency that has come under my notice. Hundreds of women owe their life and health to you to-day, and, therefore, I can conscientiously advise sick women to try it."—MARGUERITE ST. OMER BRIGGS.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Small crops, unsalable vegetables, result from want of

Potash.

Vegetables are especially fond of Potash. Write for our *free* pamphlets.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

Wills Pills Lead the World. Are You Sick?

Send your name and P. O. address to The R. B. Wills Medicine Co., Hagerstown, Md.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. B N U 4. IT PAYS

HOTEL EMPIRE,

BROADWAY AND 63d ST., N. Y. CITY.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. MODERATE RATES.

From Grand Central Station take cars marked Broadway and 7th Ave. Seven minutes to Empire. On crossing any of the ferries, take the 9th Avenue Elevated Railway to 59th St., from which it is one minute's walk to hotel.

The Hotel Empire restaurant is noted for its excellent cooking, efficient service and moderate prices. Within ten minutes of amusement and shopping centres. All cars pass the Empire.

Send to Empire for descriptive Booklets.

W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor. MORTIMER M. KELLY, Manager.

Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition.

McILHENNY'S TABASCO

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

The Distinctive Value

of Syrup of Figs is due to its pleasant form and perfect freedom from every objectionable quality or substance and to the fact that it acts gently and truly as a laxative, without in any way disturbing the natural functions. The requisite knowledge of what a laxative should be and of the best means for its production enable the California Fig Syrup Co. to supply the general demand for a laxative, simple and wholesome in its nature and truly beneficial in its effects; a laxative which acts pleasantly and leaves the internal organs in a naturally healthy condition and which does not weaken them.

To assist nature, when nature needs assistance, it is all important that the medicinal agents used should be of the best quality and of known value and Syrup of Figs possesses this great advantage over all other remedies, that it does not weaken the organs on which it acts and therefore it promotes a healthful condition of the bowels and assists one in forming regular habits. Among its many excellent qualities may be mentioned its perfect safety, in all cases requiring a laxative, even for the babe, or its mother, the maiden, or the wife, the invalid, or the robust man.

Syrup of Figs is well known to be a combination of the laxative principles of plants, which act most beneficially, with pleasant aromatic liquids and the juice of figs, agreeable and refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system, when its gentle cleansing is desired. The quality of Syrup of Figs is due not only to the excellence of the combination, but also to the original method of manufacture which ensures perfect purity and uniformity of product and it is therefore all important, in buying, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1902.

Shoe News

of Interest

To Everybody.

If our Shoe news fails to interest the whole family we must have a poor advertising writer, for we have the Newest, the Best and the Largest variety of Shoes to be found in Bellefonte. If you want points on what is in vogue for Men and Boys', Ladies and Misses' wear, just look at our special ideas in Winter Shoes. Come here first and you will buy here. Those who have been "looking around" and then come here, buy here, too.

Mingle's Shoe Store,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, 10.30 a. m. No services at Spring Mills on account of the Evangelistic services in progress at that place.

Methodist—Centre Hall, 10.30 a. m.; Spruce town, 2.30. p m.; communion at latter place.

Lutheran—Centre Hall, morning; Union, afternoon; Georges Valley, evening.

Reformed—Centre Hall, 2.30 p.m.; Tusseyville, 10.30 a. m.

DEATHS THIS WEEK.

Hon. W. K. Alexander, Millheim.
James Price, Boalsburg.
J. W. Smith, Potters Mills.
Thomas Tibbens, Houserville.
Dr. A. Hibler, Bellefonte.
Wm. A. Musser, South Philipsburg.
Wm. H. Lucas, Sisterville, W. Va.

Fell Into Scalding Water.

A little daughter, two and one half years old, of Mr. and Mrs. H. Montgomery, of Bellefonte, Monday of last week fell into a tub of scalding water. She was terribly scalded, and the following Wednesday died.

Phosphate Bradford.

D. W. Bradford, of near this place, purposes making a "drive" in the phosphate business next spring. He is selling the goods of a firm which does its own manufacturing, and does not belong to the trust. This will give farmers a chance to patronize an anti-trust firm if they wish to do so.

Flaxi is Free.

In a hearing before Judge Love the testimony against Andrew Flaxi charged with the murder of Joseph Gabon, was deemed insufficient to hold him for trial. No evidence could be obtained against the prisoner except the statement of a foreigner who is now in his native country. Orvis, Bower & Orvis represented Flaxi.

Molasses Bucket Explodes.

While Harry Baker, of Nittany, and part of his family were at church Sunday a week, a molasses bucket that had been left on the stove stewing some vegetables for dinner exploded, throwing scalding hot water and hot vegetables in all directions. Their little six year old daughter Ida was near the stove at the time and was horribly burned by the explosion.

Ammon Vonada Improving

The Reporter readers will be glad to learn that Ammon Vonada, of Georges Valley, is improving, and that indications point to his ultimate recovery, which however may require some weeks. Drs. Musser, Braught and Frank are to be congratulated on the success of the case. Medical profession is surely advancing.

28 New Members.

Progress Grange, No. 96, was strengthened Saturday by receiving twenty-eight new members, that number having taken the fourth degree at that time. Four other applications have been handed in. The local Grange, the County, State and National Grange are greatly increasing in membership. What a mighty power the farmers could wield, if they thoroughly organized and stood shoulder to shoulder like men of other occupations. But there is a time coming when the farmers will show his hand, and it will be through the Grange.

Seriously Hurt by a Fall.

Charles, a son of D. M. McCool, of Farmer's Mills, is suffering greatly from the effects of a fall received some time before Christmas. At that time he was returning from an evening meeting and falling cut his knee badly, the laceration being about three inches in length. The wound refuses to heal and is causing the boy, who is about thirteen years of age, great pain. A day or two ago some foreign substance was taken from the wound. The boy, who otherwise is healthy and lusty, weighing about one hundred and thirty pounds, is confined to bed at present.

REARICK—DORMAN.

A Public School Teacher and Skilled Musician United in Marriage.

A pretty home wedding took place at the bride's home, Zion, Pa., Jan. 15, 1902, at 7:45 p. m., by Rev. Schmidt, of the Bellefonte Reformed, charge, when J. Paul Rearick and Sadie E. Dorman were made man and wife.

The groom is one of Spring Mill's most promising young men, a son of George Rearick, deceased, and is at present engaged in teaching in the public schools of that place. The bride is a daughter of Samuel Dorman, and one of Zion's most attractive young ladies. The bride has been teaching music for several years. Preparatory to entering upon the profession she took a course at Freeburg Musical College, afterwards attending the Female Seminary at Allentown, and is well qualified for the work she has been following.

Mr. Rearick is a graduate of Bloomsburg State Normal School, graduating with the class of '01, and is a most successful young man in the school room.

The new couple have a host of friends who wish them abundant success through life's pathway.

The Sick.

John M. Furey, Pleasant Gap, from old age; Harvey Meese, Pleasant Gap, typhoid fever; Samuel Gramley, Rebersburg, general debility.

Democratic Caucus.

The borough Democratic caucus will be held in the council room, Bank building, Saturday evening, January 25, to nominate candidates for the various borough offices.

J. G. DAUBERMAN,
Chairman.

Three Deaths.

Wm. A. Musser, of South Philipsburg, died Monday morning, aged forty-eight years. He was formerly of Pine Grove Mills.

Wm. H. Lucas, formerly of Curtin township, died at Sisterville, W. Va., aged seventy years.

Dr. Augustus Hibler, of Bellefonte, died at his home Thursday morning of last week from the effects of fatty degeneration of the heart. His age was about seventy years. He was a native of Germany—Freiburg, Baden, and came to this country at the age of twenty-three years. He came to Bellefonte from Mifflin county, and soon established a reputation as a physician. His third wife survives him, also one son of his first marriage.

Smullton is the name of a new post-office at Kreamerville.

Who paid a subscription for the New York World at this office within the last two weeks? Please communicate.

Rev. Louis Robb, of Altoona, is assisting Rev. Black at Boalsburg to conduct a series of meetings. Communion Sunday.

The patrons of the U. T. and T. company are signing a petition setting forth that the Centre Hall telephone exchange is kept open unnecessarily long on Sundays, and ask that the old Sunday schedule be put into force.

Senator P. Gray Meek subpoenaed Gov. Stone and Attorney General Elkin to appear as witnesses in the libel suit brought by State Treasurer-elect Harris against Meek to be tried in the Clearfield county court week after next.

Robert I. Smith, who finds regular employment on the stave mill of Dubbs & Son, Nittany Mountain, was in to see the Reporter and have it sent to his home in order to get the news of the county which can be had in no other way.

Smallpox has invaded Union county, the first case being reported in Laurelton. The victim is Miss Ida Vonada, an employe in Gimbel Brothers store in Philadelphia, who a few days ago returned to her Laurelton home on account of sickness.

Joel Kerstetter, tenant on the Wilson farm at the station, will continue farming as heretofore. He purchased about four acres of the "Fort Woods," well timbered with oak, which will be turned into ties, etc. Capt. G. M. Boal, agent for the heirs, purposes making improvements on the farm—erecting outbuildings, burning lime, etc.

Peter T. Jordan and son, H. G. Jordan, of Joliet, Illinois, arrived in Centre Hall Wednesday evening to remain for several weeks. The former years ago lived on the south side of Potter township, from which place he went west and engaged in farming. He prospered, and is living retired at present. His son is farming near Joliet.

D. Geiss Wagner and sister, Mrs. C. S. Flink, of Manhattan, Illinois, are east. They were summoned to Centre county on account of the death of their step-mother, Mrs. Jacob Wagner. Rev. W. J. Wagner, of Glasgow, Pa., also attended the funeral. The Wagner family took advantage of the unexpected gathering of the children and had a family group taken, photographer Smith executing the work.

Watch the label on your paper.

LOCAL INSTITUTE AT CENTRE HALL.

Initiatory Steps Taken at Boalsburg—Chairman, A. T. Ilgen.

At the close of the local institute at Boalsburg a motion was made to hold a similar institute in Centre Hall sometime in February. The suggestion was heartily endorsed, whereupon Prof. A. T. Ilgen was elected chairman and James B. Strohm, secretary. It is the intention to ask the co-operation of all the teachers in Penns and Brush Valleys.

The preliminary arrangements are being made at present, and the committees, etc., will be announced later.

How to Cure Mange.

A sure cure for the mange is two drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic every other morning for three mornings; skip two mornings and then give three drops every other morning for six mornings. Give to each cat separately in a little milk. This will cure the worst case. Many animals, including horses, have been cured.

GENERAL LOCALS.

"We beat!"

Borough Democratic caucus—Saturday evening.

Mrs. J. C. Bible, of Centre Hill, was a caller Saturday.

Almost an inch of snow and rain fell Tuesday and Wednesday.

W. J. Hackenburg has been appointed postmaster at Centre Mills.

Henry Beaver is the new gate keeper on the pike north of Millheim.

Malinda Parker has removed from Warrior's Mark to Benore, this county.

The date set for next fall's fair at Bellefonte is the week of September 29.

Mrs. George H. Emerick is seriously ill with inflammation of the bowels.

Henry Hoy passed through Centre Hall enroute for Fort Brungart this Thursday, morning.

The Democratic township caucus will be held at Centre Hill, between the hours of two and four o'clock Saturday next.

James Dubbs, was a caller Saturday. He and his father are doing a nice business in the manufacture of staves, shipping from Peru and Linden Hall.

Albert Finkle, of Muncy, stopped at Runkle's hotel over Sunday. Mr. Finkle is a miller by trade and is employed in one of the large Muncy flouring mills.

Miss Pearl Riter, after spending some time at York with the families of W. H. Runkle and Daniel W. Poorman, returned home the latter part of last week.

The congregation of Great Island Presbyterian Church, Lock Haven, extended a call to Rev. Jesse R Ziegler, of Forty Fort, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. J. E. Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ramsey, of Pleasant Gap, spent Sunday with Dr. Schuyler, and attended the union services held that day. Mrs. Ramsey had been seriously ill recently, but has fully recovered.

The menagerie at the Reporter office was increased Thursday by the addition of an opossum, presented by Wm. Keller, east of Centre Hall, which he captured on his way home from school. "De 'possum and de coon."

Harry Shreckengost, of Farmers Mills, Morris Breon, Charley Durst and Clyde Condo, of near this place, were callers Saturday evening. The former young man captured "Doc" the original coon, and he knows all coon tricks and their habits.

E. E. McClintock and M. C. Musser purchased the stock and business of P. L. Koons at Tyrone. They formerly were traveling salesmen for Mr. Koons. Both young men are Centre county boys, McClintock being at one time a resident of Potters Mills and Musser of Pennsylvania Furnace.

George W. Glace, west of Centre Hall, is seriously thinking of quitting farming next spring, and in case he does will make sale of his live stock and implements. He will not leave the farm, however, but will have his farming done by others instead of doing it himself. Mr. Glace has raised some very good crops since he owns the farm on which he lives.

Some one evidently acquainted with the arrangements of John W. Conley's house and the whereabouts of the time-pieces kept there, Wednesday night made an effort to enter the house. A billet of wood was thrust through a window light, with a view undoubtedly of securing a watch hanging on the wall near by. The arm was too short, however, as the time-piece was found under the sofa, having slipped from the sneak's hand.

Samuel A. Kerstetter, formerly of this place, is at present employed in a large steel plant at Colorado Springs, Colorado. Thirty-five cents an hour is paid for regular work and forty cents for extra time. He is much pleased with Colorado, but finds the climate quite different than it is here. The weather has been unusually pleasant, allowing workmen to perform their labor in shirt sleeves. Rain has not fallen during the ten weeks he has been in the place.

Borough Lost Suit.

The case of the Bible sisters against the borough of Centre Hall appealed from the county court to the superior court was affirmed.

As the case now stands the borough is obliged to pay the judgment of $145.-25 and the stipulated rental until the expiration of the lease. The borough is now, however, in a position to bring suit in the court of chancery to have the contract between it and the Bible sisters annulled. This step could not have been taken without first carrying the Bible suit to the higher court.

The borough's chances in equity would be greatly in their favor, and there is no doubt the case will be taken there. "We beat!"

Shipping Horses.

Harry Schlagle, of Washington, D. C., this, Thursday morning shipped a car load of twenty horses to Washington. Last year Mr. Schlagle shipped ten car loads of horses from Coburn. He expects to return to Centre Hall in a few weeks, notice of which will be given in the Reporter, to buy another load of horses. The purchases were made from the following persons:

Daniel Grove, Lemont, 3; Mr. Fishburn, Pine Grove Mills, 2; Col. Fred Reynolds, Bellefonte, 2; Lycurgus Lingle, Centre Hall; Wm. Peters, Houserville; Mr. Mc Williams, Pine Grove Mills; Alexandsr McCoy, Potters Mills; Seymour Winklebleck, Feidler, J. H. Meyer, Colyer; Mr. Bierly and Mr. Zeigler, Rebersburg; Herbert Smull, Kreamerville; Wm. Catherman, Aaron Ulrich, Calvin Swartz, Millheim; Emanuel Cronmiller, Aaronsburg, one each.

Odd Fellows' Banquet,

The I. O. O. F. of Boalsburg, gave their 27th annual banquet Thursday evening of last week. The affair was looked forward to with great interest by the members of the lodge and their friends. P. S. Isbler was chosen toastmaster, which position he filled to perfection. The permanent secretary of the lodge, R. B. Harrison, was the first speaker, and spoke of the growth of the organization, which now numbers eighty-one members. The secretary was followed in turn by Prof. J. C. Bryson, Rev. G. W. Leisher, Commissioner P. H. Meyer, Rev. Brown, of Aaronsburg. D. W. Meyers talked about the Orphans' Home at Sunbury, and told what a grand institution it was and how it was conducted. L. Ray Morgan, of State College, and Rev. A. A. Black were the next speakers.

The orchestra was composed of Messrs. John Wieland, P. H. Meyer, John Jacobs, Robert Meyer, Alfred Osman, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Wieland, Misses Rose and Nellie Woods, and Miss Dora Meyer.

Institute at Aaronsburg.

The local institute for district No. 1 will be held at Aaronsburg, January 31 and February 1. The program:

FRIDAY EVENING—"Some Proverbs Not Solomon's," Dr. Enoch Perrine, professor of rhetoric, Bucknell University.

SATURDAY A. M.—Recitation, Miss Lyle McCloskey.

How to teach history—C. E. Royer and W. E. Braught.

Discussion—Order in the school room—J. N. Moyer and H. A. Detweiler.

Recitation—Miss Cordelia Acker.

Discussion—Means of securing school libraries—Harry Yearick, W. H. Limbert.

SATURDAY P. M.—Papers—The teacher out of school and the teacher's library—L. A. Miller and Jesse Rearick.

Recitation—Miss Flora Duck.

Discussion—How can we make our Friday afternoons interesting and instructive.—W. T. Winklebleck and C. C. Meyer.

Discussion—Value of monthly examinations—O. W. Richley and J. C. Morris.

Paper—Care of the body—Ed. R. Wolf.

Marriage Licenses.

J. P. Rearick, Spring Mills.
Sadie E. Dorman, Zion.
John Arthur Runkle, Woodward.
Nora Border, Hartleton.
George Shields, Philipsburg.
Ellen Johnston, Philipsburg.
James O. Summers, Wingate.
Anna Estright, Wingate.
B. W. Tate, Pitcairn.
Irma G. Ertley, Walker.
Wm. Jackson, Hawk Run.
Cora May Doughty, Hawk Run.
W. A. Walker, Romola.
Clara Singer, Romola.

Transfer of Real Estate.

Jared Mowery, et. ux., to Mary J. Yarnell, April 2, 1901, one acre, Ferguson twp.—$700.

Jared B. Heisher's exr. to Mrs. Rebecca Starr, October 4, 1901, 1.0 acres, Potter twp.—$1803.30.

Christina B. Snyder to Emanuel Bower, Aug. 26, 1901, three lots, Millheim—$300.

Della C. Kratzer, et baron, to Peter and Bella Riter's heirs, Dec. 14, '01, 1 acre Penn twp.—$99.99.

F. D. Stover, et ux., to Maria Stover, April 5, 1887, 5 acres, Haines twp.—$1100.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 4—Tuesday, on the Allison farm at Spring Mills, G. A. Zerby, horses, cattle, farm implements and household goods. pd.

MARCH 4, Tuesday, Elmer McClellan, one mile west of Tusseyville, 4 work horses, 5 cows, 15 head of young cattle, 30 head of hogs, 8 are brood sows, balance are shoats running from 60 to 70 pounds, 12 sheep, and farm implements.

MARCH 8—Jacob Detwiler, near Tusseyville, Pa.

MARCH 15—Samuel Bible, 1 mile north west of Potters Mills.

MARCH 18—Jonas Bible, 1½ miles south west of Centre Hill on the David L. Kerr farm.

MARCH 20—W. H. Stiver, between Centre Hill and Potters Mills

MARCH 21—James A. Keller, east of Centre Hall.

MARCH 25—Wm. Zerby, west of Spring Mills.

MARCH 27—D. M. McCool, near farmers Mills, on the Ross farm.

The Weather.

		Highest Temp.	Lowest Temp.	Rain Fall.
Thur day, Jan.	16	9 deg.	10 deg.	.....
Friday, "	17	37	8	.....
Saturday, "	18	42	9	.....
Sunday, "	19	43	23	.....
Monday, "	20	31	5	.....
Tuesday, "	21	39	18	.....
Wednesday, "	22	43	32	.....
Rain fall, .95 in.		Snow	2.00	

THE STAR STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - - - PROPRIETOR.

OUR MOTTO: To make each year better than the last. Now this is not meant so much from a pecuniary standpoint; we want to blend our efforts to make more friends, to give greater satisfaction in serving our trade; to give, if possible, a closer attention, not only to leading to low prices, but in maintaining the high standard that has these few years characterized our business.

Your friendship we cannot expect to win unless we prove to you that we are loyal and true to our claims. Watch us, and point out our faults whenever you have the opportunity, for we do not claim to be perfect, and we are willing to receive the advice from our friends, for our business is mutual and every customer is a partner. We wish to quote some prices and call your attention to a few specialties:

2 cakes laundry soap, 5c.
Package coffee, 2 lbs., 25c.
Fancy Oregon prunes, 10c lb.
None Such mince meat, 10c.
Buckwheat flour, 12 lbs. 25c.
Roller flour, Snow Flake, $1.40.
Fancy cream cheese, 15c.
3 8-inch mill files, 2 c.
18-inch hand saw, 25c.
Full size hand saw, 50c,
Slaw cutters, 25c.
Rifle powder, 25c lb.
Glass washboard, 35c.
Good matches, 1 dozen boxes, 10c.
No. 1 good broom, 25c.
Felt window blinds, 10c.
Oiled window blinds, 25c.
Set Mrs. Potts irons, nickled, 90c.
Table oil cloth, 1¼ yds. wide, 15c.
Clothes wringer, $1.35.
American washer, $3.50.
Set of bits, 12, from ¼ to 1 in., $1.50.
Cobbler's outfit, 65c.
Building paper, 500 square feet, 40c.
Chain pump, for 10 ft. cistern, $3.50.
Men's canvas gloves, 10c.
Men's dress shoes, $1.25.
Ladie's dress shoes, $1.25.
Envelopes, 25 in pack, 3c.
Good buggy whip, 10c.
Part raw-hide whip, 25c.
All raw-hide whip, 50c.
Mokey red Handkerchief, 3 for 10c.
Webster's Dictionary, 1500 pages, 75c.
Men's heavy suspenders, 25c.
Dinner bucket, 25c.
One gallon galvanized oil can, 25c.
Coffee mill, holds 1 lb., 25c.
Japan paper napkins, per 100, 25c.
10 qt. tin bucket, 15c.
Half-bushel measure, 75 cents.
Boy's suspenders, 5c.
Coal hods, 25c.
Coal shovel, 5c.
Tin cuspidor, 10c.
Dog chains, 10c.

Some Specialties.

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Cranberries, Nuts of all kinds, Oysters, Fresh Fish, Apples, Dried Fruits, Dates, Figs, Oyster Shell.

WANTED.

Apples, Potatoes, Apple Butter, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Smoked Sausage, in fact, all kinds of produce.

THE STAR.

Special

Clearance Sale

OF Winter Goods

For a Short Time Only.

The time has come when we commence to think and plan for SPRING TRADE, and we have decided to sell

Winter Goods Regardless of Cost.

We must have room, and have marked goods at - - - - -

Prices that Will Sell Them.

Space will not permit us to enumerate all the different articles and the way we have cut prices.

Come and see for yourself that we mean just what we say. DRESS GOODS, SKIRTS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, MEN'S SWEATERS, HORSE BLANKETS, AND COMFORTS must go.

A Few Specialties to Think Over.

Spring Wheat Flour, 60c a sack; Prunes, 6 lbs for 25c; 49 piece Tea Set, $2.48; Baking Soda, 4c lb.; Fine Select Raisins, 3 lb. for 25c; 3 Packs Old Nut Tobacco, 10c. Tomatoes are away up, but we have them at 10c per can. . . . . .

Remember this is the place to get High Prices for Country Produce.

Meyer & Musser.

SPRING IS APPROACHING . . . .

which will cause the thoughtful housewife to look forward for material for Spring Sewing.

You will find

C. P. Long's Store

Headquarters for

Muslins . . . .
Sheetings . . .
Bed-Ticking .
Towelings . .
Calicoes . . .
Ginghams . . .

Produce of all kinds wanted.

LOCALS.

Dr. J. F. Alexander informally announces that he is a candidate for county treasurer.

The union evangelistic meetings were as well attended this week as any time heretofore. This is the third week.

Miss Emilie Alexander, of Tyrone, is here, having come to attend the funeral of her uncle, Hon. W. K. Alexander.

G. W. Barner has rented the Wm. Homan farm, now owned by Joseph Bitner, located near Farmers Mills, and will move there in the spring.

Horse for Sale.—P. H. Luse, Centre Hall, offers for sale his driving horse. Dark roan seven years old, will work anywhere, is perfectly safe.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The footman this week found traveling treacherous.

Dr. W. M. Weber, physician in charge of the Municipal Hospital, writes Dr. J. F. Alexander that the overcrowded condition of the hospital is much exaggerated, and that the patients are properly cared for.

Christ Alexander, brother of the late Hon. W. K. Alexander, of Millheim, arrived east the beginning of this week. Mr. Alexander had gone to Missouri, but at the time of his brother's death was in Illinois.

P. H. Luse offers his splendid home, near the station, for sale. The location is just outside the borough limits. The buildings are all new and are well constructed. He offers the home at a bargain. See adv. elsewhere.